THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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CREDIT TAKES FULL TOLL IN COTTON BELT

Owner Farmers, Share Tenants and Croppers Alike Feel Its Heavy Hand

SYSTEM IS SHOWN TO BREED DISTRESS

Lack of Food and Capital Reserves Ever a Threat to Southern Farmers

By PROF. C. O. BRANNEN

Head of Department of Rural Economics and Sociology, University of Arkansas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. — With the Red Cross withdrawing from the drought area in favor of Government loans, and the promise of an early spring for increasing the food supply, it is time to take stock of conditions that brought the wolf to the door of such a large percentage of the farm population in the cotton belt.

While the joint effect of the drought and the depression is unique at least in point of degree and area affected, it hardly furnishes a complete explanation of conditions that have upset the time-old belief that the farmer, though his business may not always be highly profitable, is always free from the threat of starvation.

Observance of the areas most affected suggests the question whether the present situation is merely an exaggerated form of distress which is to a somewhat less degree experienced periodically by certain cotton farmers as an inevitable outgrowth of the farming system in that region. If so, an important and timely consideration is whether a remedy can be found that will eliminate the more enduring but less dramatic causes of distress as well as to soften the blow of unusual happenings such as floods, droughts and depressions.

Experiences of recent months have focused attention upon certain questionable conditions and practices associated with southern agriculture. A description of common types of farming in Arkansas and their resistance to adverse conditions may throw some light on the problem.

Farming in Arkansas

Northern and northwestern counties in Arkansas are devoted to the production of livestock and livestock products, poultry, fruit and truck, all of which are sources of cash income and at the same time are suitable for home use. These farms are occupied very largely by owners.

The uplands farther south and east are devoted to general farming, the majority producing cotton and feed in about even proportions, supplemented by some livestock, poultry, and occasional small patches of fruit and truck for home use, although the amounts of the latter vary widely as between farms.

Owner farmers also predominate in this upland hill section, though there is a strong sprinkling of tenants operating more or less independently of the landlord.

On the richer bottom lands adjacent to the larger rivers, which are mainly in the central, southeastern and eastern parts of the State, cotton is the only money crop on most farms, and for many of the tenants the only crop.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Americans to Aid Refugees Outside Earthquake Area

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—American agencies in Nicaragua today were confronted by the problem of feeding thousands of refugees from Managua who have fled to the cities east of the earthquake-ruined capital.

The State Department made public a report from Matthew E. Hanna, American Minister, saying relief had been requested by the cities of Granada and Masaya and that food supplies had been shipped to Granada. Ernest J. Swift, directing Red Cross activities, visited those cities on Saturday and found that they would require relief for some time. Other cities also are expected to need help to feed the Managua refugees.

Managua Air Mail Again Functioning

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Incoming and outgoing air mail schedules in Nicaragua, disrupted by the earthquake at Managua, are again functioning, the Pan-American Air Service was notified yesterday.

The marine corps is handling outgoing mail and is placing it on scheduled planes through an arrangement made on orders issued by Gen. J. Matthews, commander of the Nicaraguan National Guard.

Chief of Staff Col. F. M. Wise, Capt. W. C. Barnaby, postmaster of the United States Marine Corps, and Richard Frissell of the Pan-American Lines perfected the plans.

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Six-Engined Planes for Tasmanian Trip

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hobart, Tasmania

PLANES driven by six engines are being planned to replace the three-engined machines now handling the tri-weekly service between Tasmania and Melbourne. So successful has the present service proved that a daily service is now proposed, so that any day Tasmanians may hop across Bass Strait after breakfast and take their midday meal with friends in Melbourne.

The passage via northern Tasmania is scheduled for four hours, clipping 18 hours off the rail-steamer time.

Moslem Accord Tests Gandhi's Statesmanship

Viceroy Joins in Effort to Solve Most Difficult of India's Problems

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DELHI, April 6—While Mahatma Gandhi has been taking honors all along the line in connection with having his policies indorsed by Hindus, his real statesmanship is being put to the test here at the conference now taking place with Moslem leaders on matters connected with the position of Muhammadans under the new Constitution.

Leaders of four Moslem groups are in conclave daily with the Congress chief, and while the Moslems are not in full agreement among themselves in regard to their demands they fully agree not to yield to the Hindus on constitutional issues.

The chief problem facing Gandhi is the question of electorates on which the Moslems themselves are not in accord. Some demand separate electorates; others are willing to concede joint electorates. Gandhi has said if the Moslems can reach unanimity he will accept their policy and endeavor to make Congress accept it also.

The Viceroy, Lord Irwin, is again playing an important part in the conversations. Yesterday he was in private session with Moslem leaders as to the place Muhammadans will take in the new federation. It is understood broad lines of agreement were reached.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been felt in Muhammadan camps recently at the apparent neglect of Moslem claims, but in consequence of the Viceroy's mediation this attitude has been considerably altered and Moslems are nearer agreement on issues than at any previous time.

Meanwhile conversations between the Moslems and Gandhi continue and general belief is held that some comprehensive basis will be adopted from which the two factions can operate together at the next Round Table. It is admitted, however, that something of an extraordinary nature is required to bring about settlement of the communal issue in a manner satisfactory to both sides or which will have lasting effects on India.

Nor does the Working Committee's decision that Gandhi alone should represent the Congress at the next conference prove wholly acceptable to the Moslems.

Gandhi's solitary ambassadorship has been advocated in the Congress press, in the hope that Gandhi will finally draft a new constitution in personal negotiations with the Premier, repeating in London something of the procedure employed in the Irwin-Gandhi negotiations here.

Many, including some of the British, think this idea might prove very successful, but Muhammadans are apprehensive that their claims will be too much obscured if this procedure is taken.

Lisbon Sends Troops to Regain Madeira

LISBON, Port. April 6 (AP)—Two batteries of light artillery and 600 men from the Lisbon garrison were dispatched today to Funchal, Madeira, to put down the revolt which Saturday night succeeded in wresting power from the military governor there.

The Cabinet, after a two-hour discussion, ending at 2 a. m., decided to employ all means to regain control of the island. Considerable encouragement was received from Funchal reports which said that the populace had received the revolters' coup with hostility.

Funchal advices received here said the movement began with the mutiny of two army officers, Lieutenant Camoens and Silvio Penlico. Aided by the rank and file the military barracks were raided and the high commissioner was arrested when he refused to join the revolt.

CAPT. ROOT NAMED GOVERNOR OF GUAM

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Capt. Edmund Spence Root of the navy today was appointed Governor of Guam, succeeding Capt. Willis W. Bradley.

Captain Root was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1901. During the World War he was on duty in the Bureau of Navigation and at Queenstown, Ire., in connection with the American destroyer fleet. He commanded the Rowan in the campaign against German submarines and for this service was awarded a special letter of commendation. He is a native of Oregon.

BRITISH CONSIDER FORCING USE OF DOMESTIC WHEAT

Government Would Require Part Home-Grown Grain in Bread

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, April 6—The Government is considering the question of requiring a fixed percentage of home-grown flour to be used in every loaf of bread sold in Great Britain.

The Daily Herald, Ramsay MacDonald's organ, says 15 per cent is proposed, this being calculated as just sufficient to absorb the wheat now grown in Britain. The plan is one which has long formed an important part of the Conservative program, so little difficulty is expected in securing its acceptance by Parliament, in event of its being finally decided upon by the Cabinet.

It is one of the expedients to which Labor is being driven in its endeavors to stave off wage reductions. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, whose long association with the coöperative trading movement gives peculiar weight to his economic views, somewhat incautiously indicated at Blackpool during the week-end that there is a strong body of opinion which holds that the choice lies between wage cuts and tariffs.

Mr. Alexander modified this subsequently at Southport, after it had become apparent that his original statement had produced the impression that the economic council—the Government's chief non-partisan expert advisers—had reported specifically to this effect.

His revised statement, however, is equally definite. "There is widespread view," he said, "that costs of production in this country are too high and that either wages must come down or that the same effect may be created by lowering standards of living through application of tariffs."

Mr. Alexander's own opinion is that there is much more to be done, first in the direction of putting Britain's industrial house in order by improving salesmanship and adapting production to markets. But his statement is regarded as important as showing the extent to which British Labor is turning toward methods now advocated alike by manufacturers and such outstanding economists as John Maynard Keynes and Sir Josiah Stamp.

The quota system for wheat, which the Government is considering, does not go as far as tariffs, but is recognized as a step upon the same road. It is designed to secure a satisfactory wheat price to the British farmer, much of whose arable lands are now going back to grass, thereby adding to the mass of the unemployed.

Meanwhile arrangements are being made for the meeting of wheat experts here in May to continue the work begun at the Rome conference.

Papers Stressing Crime Banned on Belgian Trains

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS — The Minister of Transport has introduced an order prohibiting the Belgian railways from carrying newspapers which abound in detailed descriptions of crime. At the same time, it forbids their sale on the station bookstalls. This measure has been generally approved.

Much thought lately has been given to the question of the effect on young people of newspapers which are filled with police court news of every description. In Belgium such newspapers are few, but a large number come from Paris. They are becoming more widely distributed and increasingly form the principal reading of many young people. During the last few months copies of these "police court newspapers" have been found on criminals.

Societies organized in Belgium for the protection of young people have been seriously concerned at the increase in the circulation of these papers. They have made vigorous protests and the result has been the order by the Minister of Transport.

In one of the big suburbs of Brussels, the Commune d'Anderlecht, the municipal council has forbidden the sale of these papers in the commune. This is not a question of censure but of the preservation of the morals of the young. It is certain that other municipalities will follow the example of Anderlecht.

Autogiro Flight Viewed by Crowds

A strange object, looking more like one of Cape Cod's picturesque old windmills than anything else, came out of the leaden sky to the south and hovered still and hawklike above the Boston Airport today. Then, with its four great vanes whirling, it slowly descended almost vertically to the ground, rolled five or 10 feet and came to a stop.

It was the Socony Autogiro which yesterday arrived here from Hartford, Conn. Piloting it was Capt. Julian S. Dexter and Lieut. Wallace Holbrook.

A large crowd of spectaters watched Captain Dexter take the Autogiro up at a sharp angle, after only a short run, soar around the field, come to a complete stop in mid-air and finally land once more.

Shortly after noon a Boston bull pup was presented to Captain Dexter by C. B. Jones, general manager of the Boston district of the Standard Oil Company of New York, sponsors of the Autogiro tour.

The Socony Autogiro has a cream-colored fuselage, with red and blue trimmings. Its stubby "wings" which provide only 5 per cent of the lifting power are painted red, as are also the great windmill vanes above the plane.

Three-Power Conference Called by Britain on Crucial Issues

Germany and France to Join in Informal Discussion Under New Type of Diplomacy—London Hopeful of Consolidating Naval Accord

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, April 6—A personal meeting in London of the heads of the British, French and German Governments is being arranged by Arthur Henderson in order to apply to pressing international problems of the hour the friendly and intimate method of diplomacy which was utilized so successfully by President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald at the Rapidan camp on naval questions, and in other recent crises.

Announcement was made today that the British Government has addressed an invitation to Berlin asking the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Julius Curtius, to come to London in April, but their pressing engagements made acceptance the present month impossible.

It is understood, however, they have accepted the invitation "in principle" for the month of May, presumably preceding the League of Nations Council meeting May 18.

Originally the British Foreign Secretary hoped the meeting might coincide with formal signing of the Franco-Italian-British naval agreement, so that the nations could concentrate world attention upon the necessity of preparing for next year's disarmament conference along lines successfully followed in the naval discussions. But two events have supervened.

First the Austro-German customs union makes friendly consultation of the heads of the German, French and British Governments more necessary than ever and particularly critical. Already it is recognized that decision upon the customs union proposal will mark an important turning point in European history.

If Germany intended the proposals to be a preliminary skirmish to

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WALKER IS BACK BUSILY PUTTING HOUSE IN ORDER

New York Mayor Prepares Reply on Charges to Gov. Roosevelt

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mayor James J. Walker is back at City Hall today from a vacation on the Samuel Untermyer estate in southern California and at work on the draft of his reply to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on removal charges filed against him by the City Affairs Committee.

Simultaneously, adoption of the city manager plan for New York, was urged by the Women's City Club as "the only way of taking the city government out of the hands of a political machine which operates for its own gain, rather than the public good." The proposal accords with permanent reform plans which will be pushed by the committee of 1000, the membership of which will be completed this week and of which William Jay Schieffelin is head.

The committee voices the present general consensus that an investigation without provision against repetition of present conditions is futile. Under the home rule provision of the city charter, its action depends upon the approval of the municipal assembly unless the charge were made the subject for a referendum.

At the same time failure to uncover cogent evidence on one of the chief charges against the Walker-Tammany regime, that it sponsored a "system" of barter and sale of judgeships, was admitted by Harland B. Tibbetts, chief counsel for the Appellate Division inquiry into the lower courts of Manhattan and the Bronx. It has been known unofficially for several days that in the seven months of this investigation, of which Judge Samuel Seabury is referee and which is now nearing its close, no single proof has been had to support this allegation.

Mayor Walker's forthcoming defense was indicated by him on the train that brought him back to New York yesterday morning and followed the lines drawn by Daniel F. Cohalan, one-time Supreme Court Justice and now in the front rank of Tammany Hall strategists, in an address before the League for Industrial Democracy, here, Saturday.

The Mayor said he would give whole-hearted support to the legislative investigation and would remove all officials under his jurisdiction who plead immunity on the ground that to testify might incriminate or degrade them. Since the Mayor's powers of removal are not inclusive of all Tammany officials nor of the Board of Aldermen or the Department of Finance, his words fell short of being blanket insurance that the legislators' path toward evidence will be unobstructed. No distinction was made by the Mayor, however, between private and official acts, and to this extent he evinced a new policy of open questions openly answered. This policy is expressive of the Mayor's declared confidence in the ultimate vindication of himself and his administration.

"I will defend no one and protect no one," the Mayor declared, "but on the other hand, I shall sacrifice no innocent man as a peace-offering."

"The charges are misfeasance," the Mayor said. "That's only a word, and when the record of the administration is stacked alongside those charges, they will crumble from their own weight, or lack of it."

The Mayor has at his finger tips, material from every city department under fire as compiled by his assistant, Charles F. Kerrigan. This has been checked and rechecked for accuracy to enable the Mayor to reply in the most specific terms to the charges.

PEIPING LAYS PLANS FOR 'WORLD FAIR'

PEIPING, China (By U. P.)—Detailed plans are now being made for holding a world's fair in this ancient city. Wu Ta-nieh, former director of the native products' exhibition in Peiping, has established offices here for this purpose and announced that $1,000,000 silver is to be appropriated by the Government for preliminary expenses.

Wu states that the International Industrial Exhibition will be held from March through July, 1932. The palace museum, the Temple of Heaven, and the summer palace grounds will be utilized for the exhibition.

RASKOB RENEWS PLEA FOR STATE LIQUOR CONTROL

Sends Letter to Democratic Committeemen Asking for Their Opinions

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 6—The wet proposal and economic views that aroused such opposition when he enunciated them at the special meeting of the Democratic National Committee early in March are reaffirmed and defended by John J. Raskob, Democratic National Chairman, in a letter he has sent to members of the committee and made public by him today.

The communication asks the national committee members to advise the national headquarters of their views on his suggestions. All such expression received before Sept. 1, Mr. Raskob declares, will be compiled and transmitted to the committee in time for the next special meeting, which is stated to take place sometime in December.

The purpose of this exchange of ideas, Mr. Raskob asserts, is to develop the viewpoint of the Democratic Party. He declares the recommendations he made at the special meeting were solely his and that they were made to stimulate discussion of major issues.

Reaffirms His Position

It is significant that in his letter Mr. Raskob in no way withdraws from the position he took at the special meeting. He reiterates his contention that the National Committee has the right to formulate recommendations to the national convention and denies that doing so usurps the authority of the convention.

He defends his proposal to put prohibition up to the individual states by a new amendment, and declares that the Democratic Party must squarely

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Rumania to Work on Nonparty Lines

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 6—The long deferred and drastically needed reconstruction of the Rumanian Government on nonparty lines is about to be attempted by Nicholas Titulescu, armed with unlimited authority from King Carol.

The King has long desired to solve the crisis which developed as he returned to the throne, but the task was colossal, requiring coöperation of Juliu Maniu and Ion Duca, whose parties were at loggerheads.

These party obstacles will still place difficulties in Mr. Titulescu's path, it is expected, but the country is generally convinced that party experiments no longer will avail.

The financial crisis recently reported by the foreign financial controller is said to have determined King Carol to give unlimited powers to Mr. Titulescu. The Minister to London is considered the only man capable of putting Rumania's house in order and obtaining foreign credit at reasonable rates. Resignation of the Mironescu Government was only incidental to the King's desire for a change, which will test the monarch's own genius for leadership.

Research Awards Made at Harvard

Forty-seven awards, totaling more than $60,000, were made Saturday, to professors in Harvard University to enable them to carry on research in 1931-32. These provisions were made from a fund established by William F. Milton '58 and a bequest of Joseph H. Clark '57.

The Milton Fund grants are made "in the interests of, or for promoting the physical and material welfare and prosperity of the human race." The Clark bequest provides that "the income shall be devoted to the encouragement and advancement of original research. . . ."

This is the first year that grants from the Clark Fund have been available. Harvard received the legacy from the Milton estate in the spring of 1924.

WOODCOCK FINDS DRY LAW WORK IN BETTER SHAPE

Coöperation of Agents in Lower Mississippi States Arranged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 6—Improved coöperation in controlling prohibition violations along the southern section of the Mississippi River is expected by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, prohibition director, as a result of the inspection trip he has just made in that district.

Conflict in authority between agents in Tennessee and Arkansas, between which the river flows, will be eliminated in the future under the new arrangements, Colonel Woodcock believes. At a conference at Little Rock, Ark., between enforcement officers of the two states, it was agreed that if an agent in one of the states learns of a violation on the other side of the Mississippi, he will notify the agent in whose territory it is, go with him to investigate, but allow the man on the other side to report the case. A speed boat will be available to both groups of agents.

The Mississippi in this section spreads out over a wide territory, leaving many deltas and islands where concealed distilleries have sprung up. Heretofore there has been some failure to assume definite responsibility on the part of the enforcement agents, but with this removed by the new plans the liquor supply of the section will be largely cut off, Colonel Woodcock says.

In his inspection tours, Colonel Woodcock has now covered eight of the 12 enforcement districts. In a week or 10 days he will go to Denver, Colo., and then to the Seattle, Wash., area. This will leave only the fifth district, with headquarters at New Orleans, and the Maryland-Virginia and Carolina district to be covered.

The prohibition chief said he found the federal agencies in good shape in the territory he had just visited except in St. Louis. Poor physical facilities and lack of an adequate force made conditions there unsatisfactory, he said. His plans call for reënforcement of the deputy administration there with more men and better quarters.

British Labor Party Declared Far Too Timid

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, April 6—The Independent Labor Party—Chief Left Wing Socialist organization among the followers of Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister—at its annual conference at Scarborough yesterday and today elected Fenner Brockway to succeed James Maxton as chairman.

It also rejected by 173 votes to 37 a resolution put forward by its more extreme element for breaking away from the official Labor Party. Mr. Maxton is to lead the Independent Labor Party in the House of Commons.

Mr. Brockway is a young and rising Labor Member of Parliament who began his political career as secretary to the British committee at the Indian Nationalist Congress. He went to prison in 1917-19 as a war resister. Mr. Maxton is also an idealist of advanced views.

Summing up the position which the Independent Labor Party is now to occupy as regards Mr. MacDonald's Administration, Mr. Maxton said yesterday the fault of the Labor Government was in being too timid in its use of power, but the working classes would not indefinitely tolerate a policy of timidity. Signs of restiveness were abundant in all the main organs of working class opinion, the Trade Union Congress, and the Coöperative movement, and he believed the reactionary trend of the last four or five years was passing and that there would soon be a revolt against "Gradualism."

French Air Minister Flies to Algeria to Survey Trans-Saharan Plane Route

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, April 6—Jacques L. Dumesnil, Minister of the Air, acting as navigator in a plane piloted by Capt. Dieudonné Coste of Question Mark fame, has made an auspicious beginning in his air tour of Northwest Africa.

The first stage in the journey of more than 8000 miles consisted of a non-stop flight from Paris to Colomb Bechar, Algeria, the distance of 1678 miles being covered in 16½ hours. The flight will be resumed along the route of the proposed trans-Saharan Railroad to Gao on the river Niger.

The tour is intended to give M. Dumesnil first-hand knowledge concerning two important projects which will be presented for approval to the Chamber of Deputies shortly after it resumes its sessions on May 5.

The first is a plan for the permanent maintenance of air service along the Moroccan coast with its extension to South America hitherto supplied by the Aeropostale Company. Although receiving large Government subsidies the company was obliged to appeal for increased financial aid and its services are now being maintained by means of temporary grants from the Government.

The second project is a scheme for a trans-African air route linking Algiers with Madagascar, via French West Africa, the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africt.

M. Dumesnil will not make the long journey to Madagascar, but will inspect the landing fields, hangars and military squadrons now being maintained on the southern border of the Sahara, and will return home via Dakar and Agadir, inspecting the establishments maintained there by the Aeropostale Company.

Parliament will shortly have to decide to what extent it wishes to appropriate public funds for the maintenance of African air routes which, for several years at least, can be expected to yield only a small financial return. If State aids are to be continued or increased some uniform method of Government control and participation in these enterprises is felt here to be highly desirable.

Mosaic Finds Reveal Ancient City's Site

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Istanbul, Turk., April 6

EXTENSIVE mosaic pavement proving the existence of an ancient city unknown to history has been discovered near the Anatolian town of Tireh on the Smyrna-Aidin Railroad.

A recent chance discovery of fragments of marble sculptures led the Turkish Government to send archæologists there. Yesterday the mission reported they had unearthed elaborate remains. A bas-relief bearing an inscription has been sent to the Smyrna Museum for expert study.

Reich-American Accord Pushed by Study Fund

Gustav Oberlaender, Retired Manufacturer, Gives $1,000,000 Trust

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, April 6—Gustav Oberlaender, a retired manufacturer of Reading, Pa., has established a fund of $1,000,000 to promote more cordial relations between Germany and America, through mature study and investigations.

Mr. Oberlaender announced the establishment of the Oberlaender Trust yesterday, through Wilbur K. Thomas, executive director of the Carl Schurz Foundation, Inc., here. The Oberlaender Fund, while linked to the Schurz Foundation, will be administered by a separate board of trustees which has already been appointed. Mr. Oberlaender directed that the entire fund, both as to principal and interest, be used within the next 25 years. The trustees are given liberal powers as to policy and plan of operation.

The chairman of the new board of trustees will be Mr. Oberlaender, who is also the founder and a director of the Schurz Foundation.

Other trustees will include Carl W. Ackerman, dean-elect of the Columbia University school of journalism; Dr. Haven Emerson, professor of public health administration at Columbia; Henry Allen Moe, secretary of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, and Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Oberlaender has outlined his ideas, in part, in the following letter accompanying the deed of gift to establish the trust:

"Being firmly convinced that a better understanding of the German-speaking peoples by the American people, and vice versa, will greatly strengthen the spirit of good will between the people, I limit the expenditure of the funds of the Oberlaender Trust to support of American citizens who are actively engaged in work that concerns the public welfare.

"These include editors and writers, public health workers, students engaged in research work that is of special interest to the American people, and those who are interested in such subjects as employment insurance, old-age insurance, public health, race relations, music, art or any other activities of a kindred nature and who will profit by a period of study in a German-speaking country.

"Special attention should be given to those who are interested in international affairs, and who are qualified to interpret their findings to the American people. Personality and ability to interpret their findings and experience to the general public should receive special consideration.

"Provisions also should be made for the publication of such reports and findings as, in the opinion of the board of trustees, would be of special help to the American people."

The plans of the Carl Schurz Foundation, Mr. Thomas said, called for the establishment of similar trusts.

HIGH ARCTIC LAND FOUND BY WHALER

OSLO, Norw., April 6 (AP)—Captain Daehli, Norwegian Government whaling inspector, who returned Saturday from visiting the herding grounds of the north Atlantic, claimed to have discovered a hitherto unknown land with lofty peaks in the arctic regions.

The land, he said, lay between longitudes 27 and 72 west, an area which includes most of Greenland, Baffin Bay, and the east coast of Baffin Land already.

Captain Daehli told Tidens Tegn, Oslo daily, that he had noted the exact position of the territory on maps and had taken photographs, but he refused to divulge its exact position. All details and documents have been handed to the Norwegian Government.

AIR MAIL SERVICE STARTS

CROYDON, Eng., April 4 (AP)—Fifteen-day air mail service from England to Australia was inaugurated today with departure of an Imperial Airways liner carrying 50,000 letters for Indian and Australian destinations.

WORLD TRADE PUTS SOVIET ISSUE AT TOP

International Chamber at Washington Meeting to Discuss Problem

UNITED STATES GROUP ALSO EXPECTS ACTION

Twin Conferences Likely to Set Course Toward Russia for Months to Come

By RICHARD L. STROUT

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 6 — World business is making ready to cast its ballot on Soviet foreign trade relations.

While the chancelleries of Europe and the American State Department have taken tentative positions in regard to the Communist experiment, preparations are under way at two great trade conferences to sum up the attitude of commerce and industry on the same matter.

Representatives from every great nation of Europe will gather at the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Washington next month. They will discuss Russian trade. And they will be preceded by the convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce at Atlantic City April 28-May 1 at which it is already certain that Russian trade will be a subject of hot debate.

With foreign offices usually following the views of domestic business, it is declared to be more than likely that the great twin trade conferences ahead will set the course for capitalistic countries toward Russia for months to come.

Within the past week figures have been issued by the United States Department of Commerce which profoundly affect America's interest toward Russian trade. Official February figures show that in that month the Soviet forged ahead of Germany and France as a purchaser of American exports and became America's third largest customer.

While this figure may be only temporary, it is declared to emphasize the high importance of the Russian purchaser in the well-being of American export markets. In the same month, the figures show, for every $1 Russia received from American trade it spent $46 in buying American goods.

Figures to Be Presented

Advocates of unlimited expansion of Russian-American markets, it is learned, are preparing to go into the United States Chamber of Commerce meeting with these figures. They will be met by just as positive demands that all Russian trade be suspended, and an embargo be put on Soviet goods.

Three distinct resolutions ha been passed by individual chambers of commerce and trade groups and have been filed under the customary 30-day notice, so that they must be voted upon by the national chamber.

The western division meeting of chambers in western states has proposed a blanket indorsement of the Treasury Department's efforts "to protect domestic markets from influx of articles produced by convict, forced or conscripted labor."

The Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce (Washington) proposes a declaration for absolute embargo of Russian pulpwood, lumber and manganese.

The Portland, Oregon, Chamber of Commerce urges that lumber produced by convict, forced or indentured labor be embargoed.

Advocates of unrestricted trade with Russia on the other hand will point out that an absolute embargo would wipe out purchases by that country which is now America's third largest customer. Last year Russia had total trade turnover with the United States of $162,400,000. It was the only market which increased purchases from the United States in a year of almost universal trade depression.

At the meeting of the International Chamber, following the United States Chamber meeting, American exporters will learn how the governments of England and Germany are now operating credit guarantee corporations to stimulate trade of local business houses with Russia. Such European aid is being extended at a time when an active movement is on foot within the United States to stop trade relations with the Soviets altogether.

Other European countries besides England and Germany have also set up government credit guarantees to facilitate private trade with Russia, under the peculiar economic situation existing in that country.

Instead of giving governmental assistance to further trade with Russia, the United States Government, it will be pointed out, seems to be engaged on a reverse policy. At least the Department of Labor has just refused permission to Feodor M. Zyavkin, general manager of the Amtorg Trading Corporation of New York, which conducts Soviet trade with the United States, to stay in the country. Mr. Zyavkin is head of the organization which is buying goods from the United States to the value of about $140,000,000 a year, but the Labor Department has ordered him to leave America on the contention that the time limit for his stay in the United States has expired.

Half of Soviet Imports

Even without the advantage of governmental assistance, American exporters will tell the representatives of foreign countries that the United States was the leading exporter to the Soviets during the fiscal year 1929-30, while Germany and England took second and third place, respectively. These three leading countries alone

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

RASKOB RENEWS PLEA FOR STATE LIQUOR CONTROL

(Continued from Page 1)

face the wet and dry issue. Similarly, he argues in favor of his proposition to modify the anti-trust act and for a "fair" tariff, and emphatically denies that they were "made in the interest of so-called big business."

Mr. Raskob's letter is unquestionably "an appeal to the country." He has used this means of taking his case to the public in an effort to swing sentiment behind him in his drive to secure indorsement by the national committee of his proposals.

Also, while making the strongest case he can for his suggestions, Mr. Raskob opens the way for his dropping them or from pressing them on the national committee by his request for expressions of view. Should a majority of these disclose a hostile attitude he could withdraw. On the other hand, should they indicate a predominant friendly reaction his hand would be considerably strengthened.

Asks for Definite Stand

Concerning the party's stand on the liquor question, Mr. Raskob writes:

"In the hope that we may come to a common and definite understanding on this question, I have recommended the home rule plan for liquor control.

"Some influential members of our party urge that we should content ourselves with a simple declaration for law enforcement in our 1932 platform, and then nominate either a liberal or a dry candidate for President. This is unfair to the public, whose suffrage we are soliciting. Suppose we nominate a man who in his campaign promises to fight for a return of liquor control to the several states, and thus lead the people to support our party because they think it is liberal.

"What position will our leader be in if, when President, he has to tell the citizens of our country he can do nothing to change our prohibition laws because the Democratic Congress elected with him will not vote to submit this question to the people, claiming the Democratic platform was silent on this question and the people they represent are so dry they are unwilling to even give their fellow citizens the right to express their will.

"We Democrats cannot and must not tolerate deception of this kind if we ever hope to win the respect and confidence of the people. Whatever we do, let us deal fairly with the voters, and let them know what we mean to do if we are successful. Then no charge will lie against us that we obtained our victory by false pretenses."

Concerning economics, Mr. Raskob said, in part:

"Some ask for federal curbs, which is another of the regrettable tendencies to extend the powers of the central Government."

Mr. Raskob summarized others of his recommendations as follows:

Take the Government out of business and relieve trade from unnecessary and unreasonable Governmental restrictions, interference and manipulation, at the same time safeguarding the public in every proper way by regulation against monopoly and unfair trade practices.

Southern Senator Charges Coercion in Repeal Move

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 6 (AP)—Cameron Morrison, United States Senator, charges John J. Raskob "and opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment" with an attempt to coerce Democrats of dry southern and western states into support of a repeal movement.

Mr. Morrison, a member of the Democratic National Committee, of which Mr. Raskob is chairman, assailed what he termed the chairman's "demand to make a platform declaration" for resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment to the states for the purpose of repeal.

In a formal statement, issued at his home here Mr. Morrison termed this purported proposal "without precedent in party practice" and "grossly unfair to the states which favor the retention of the amendment."

It has been advanced, the North Carolinian claimed, "so the small states from the South and West can be forced through an unprecedented party decree to vote as the big states with the big city populations order them to, or get out of the political party which they love and to whose principles they are devoted."

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m.

HIGHER INHERITANCE TAX IS ADVOCATED

An increase of the Massachusetts inheritance tax to the level of the New York tax was advocated by a special committee on taxation of the Boston Central Labor Union as a means of establishing a fund to meet the requirements of the old age pension law. The report was adopted yesterday by the Labor Union and copies were sent to state officials.

The committee also suggested that the union oppose any poll tax on women or any increase in the men's poll tax. The raising of the Massachusetts income tax rates to approximate those of the Federal income tax was also recommended. The committee opposed further tax increases on real estate or on incomes of individuals of less than $2000 a year and incomes of heads of families of less than $4000 a year.

Highway Safety Instruction Urged

Careful instruction of children in the simple rudiments of highway safety was demanded of parents by Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, as a result of his weekly report of 12 motor fatalities, issued today.

Oft-repeated warnings, he declared, were preventatives for such practices as darting across streets without looking either way, or dashing out from behind parked automobiles. The drivers cannot be held to blame for accidents resulting from this cause, he asserted.

He deplored the heedlessness of two drivers, one of whom ran head on into a trolley car, the other who ran down a pedestrian walking on the extreme left-hand side of the road. Fast driving over bridges took a heavy toll, he cautioned. He believed liquor had much to do with many of these accidents.

Seventy-five persons were convicted last week for operating cars while under the influence of liquor. Four were sent to jail. Six were convicted for the same offense for the second time in six years.

There were 1161 licenses and registrations revoked or suspended last week, 90 for driving after drinking, the reports revealed.

Real Estate Men Indorse Economy

Indorsement of the Legislature's "courageous and economical stand" in refusing to allow the city of Boston to borrow outside its debt limit more than is positively necessary was given by the Boston Real Estate Exchange in a statement issued by Edwin D. Brooks, chairman of its committee on legislation, yesterday.

The statement approves proposals to reëxamine local school building needs and to "check liberal spending" by the school department, indorses restrictions on borrowing for excessive airport developments, and sanctions suggestions to postpone for one year actual work on the proposed Central Traffic Artery.

Road widenings, elevated highway constructions, and the new tunnel under the harbor should be considered as a unit in their relationship to the underlying fundamental of developing through-way routes, the statement insisted. Unless time was taken to study them as units instead of as separate projects, the through-way idea would be lost, the statement warned, necessitating revamping of the highway system later.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with occasional rain tonight and Tuesday; moderate northeast winds; minimum temperature tonight near 38.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with rain in extreme south portion tonight and Tuesday; rain or snow in central portion Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Increasing north winds, becoming fresh to strong and overcast weather with rain tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Cloudy beginning of week, mostly fair middle of week, followed by period of rains Thursday or Friday; temperatures near normal beginning of week, followed by warmer middle and latter part, with possibility of colder at end.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Max. Apr.6	8 a.m. Apr.5		8 a.m. Max. Apr.6	8 a.m. Apr.5
Albany	38	50	Miami	64	80
Atlantic City	40	46	Montreal	32	40
Boston	40	48	Nantucket	38	48
Buffalo	36	48	New Orleans	52	64
Charleston	48	62	New York	44	52
Chicago	36	40	Philadelphia	44	54
Denver	42	68	Pittsburgh	38	52
Des Moines	34	54	Portland, Me.	36	54
Eastport	34	48	Portland, Ore.	50	64
Galveston	54	64	San Francisco	50	66
Hatteras	50	52	St. Louis	38	56
Helena	44	64	St. Paul	36	52
Jacksonville	50	70	Seattle	48	56
Kansas City	44	56	Tampa	56	70
Los Angeles	60	82	Washington	44	52
Memphis	42	58			

High Tides at Boston

Monday 2:05 p. m., Tuesday 2:19 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 10.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:45 p. m.

Three-Power Conference Called by Britain on Crucial Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

a treaty revision battle then its disposal assumes epochal importance. For these and many similar reasons Mr. Henderson's three-power conversation in London reasonably may become the most significant consultation since the World War.

The talks are not intended to supersede action by the League of Nations Council, but would attempt to facilitate later solution of vital problems by the Council.

Although Mr. Henderson's original idea was concerned solely with the three-power meeting as an official opening for the disarmament campaign, he realizes how valuable consultation would be if applied to chief political difficulties of the day, among which the customs union comes first.

Rumors of Breakdown

But now that explanations in Berlin have placed debate over the customs union upon a less excited plane of polemics, another event, namely, the reported check to drafting of the Mediterranean naval agreement, has emerged.

Rumors of breakdown in Franco-Italian-British negotiations, which originated entirely on the Continent, far removed from the actual place of discussions in London, are largely discounted here.

It is officially announced that the committee which has been drafting the naval pact will resume sessions in the Foreign Office here April 14 after the Easter recess, and the British declare there is every reason to believe the committee will push the work rapidly to completion.

Many of the details in the naval pact, particularly those regarding the replacement of France's obsolete cruisers and destroyers in the years between 1933-36, have naturally required careful handling. But there is no indication that the parley has even remotely approached a breakdown. Terms of the agreement are in many ways just as difficult to draft as those of the London treaty itself; hence considerable time is necessary to prepare a definitive accord.

Paris Reports Deplored

On more than one occasion it has been necessary for Augusto Rosso, the Italian expert, and René Massigli, the French negotiator, to refer decisions back to their governments and trips to Rome and Paris have been required.

Reports emanating from Paris that the French were blocking the agreement on naval terms in order to win Italian opposition to the Austro-German customs union proposal are strongly deplored here.

It is seriously doubted in responsible circles that the Quai d'Orsay would employ such tactics which in the end would defeat their own purpose. Italy has only to make known to the world this sort of pressure being brought to bear upon it to obtain general sympathy for its cause and indignation against the methods of French diplomacy.

It is undeniable that France wishes Italian support in customs union discussions, but bargaining between Rome and Paris, along the lines suggested is not credited here, and, if true, it is strongly deplored.

The naval treaty and Austro-German proposal are two entirely separate and dissimilar international events and any French attempt to make one the price of the other is believed in London to be too insupportable to be believed.

Reports Are Optimistic

Moreover reports from Rome regarding the outcome of the interview between Aristide Briand and Count Gaetano Manzoni, Italian Ambassador at Paris, are distinctly optimistic which is exactly the reverse of what would be the case if France intended to attempt to force Italy into line.

It is confidently expected that after the Rome and Paris Governments have again considered details of the naval pact they will see the necessity of quickly consolidating the agreement they have already achieved.

To protect the negotiations the governments have determined to maintain secrecy regarding exact details. This rule will continue in force, but best-informed officials here reassure public opinion that discussions have been proceeding satisfactorily, and that the patience which has been required in these difficult negotiations for the past 10 months still continues to dominate the proceedings.

Mr. Henderson's three-power meeting in London will attempt to place this as well as the Austro-German union and disarmament plans in properly correlated perspective, and by establishing a friendly and helpful atmosphere will improve prospects for the League Council in May and the disarmament conference in February of next year.

Vermont to Tax Power and Income

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 6 (AP)—Bills of outstanding importance enacted during the Vermont legislative session which closed Saturday included a measure taxing electrical energy generated at its source, making this State the third in the country to enact such legislation.

For the first time in the State, too, a tax will be imposed upon income, the levy being set at 2 per cent on earned and 4 per cent on funded income. This tax was recommended by a special commission which studied Vermont's tax problems with the idea of relieving the burden on real estate and other tangible property.

A state highway system was established.

The State is striving to make Vermont alluring to tourists and for this reason bills regulating roadside stands and camps and overnight lodging places were passed.

FIRST-HAND STUDY OF RUSSIA PLANNED

Educators, ministers, men in public life and students who are interested in an intensive study and first-hand education survey of present-day conditions in Soviet Russia, are planning to make a visit to that country this summer under auspices of the American Institute of Educational Travel of New York. The group plans visits to a number of places out of the beaten path where conferences are to be held with political and business leaders.

Major Clarence E. Lovejoy, Columbia alumni secretary, is to conduct a group of these observers sailing on the George Washington of the United States Lines, on July 1, according to the Boston office of that company. Lectures and conferences are to be held during the ocean trip from New York to Hamburg and at such other places as opportunity offers to increase the value of the tour.

MOTOR REPAIRING COURSE TO OPEN

Courses in automobile repairing for men and women open tonight at the Massachusetts School of Art under auspices of the State University Extension Division. Eight weekly meetings will be held, men's classes starting at 6 p. m. and women's at 7:45.

John J. Gildee, state automobile instructor for 10 years, will conduct both courses. With the aid of charts and automobile parts he will explain the fundamental points of automobile construction and operation. Women will be given a more theoretical training than the men with a view to teaching them only the simpler repair jobs.

HOOVER DAM CONTRACT

Ingersoll Rand Company has obtained a contract for all the air compressors and rock drilling equipment required to build the Hoover Dam.

High Wages Urged for Economic Issue

An increase in the nation's purchasing power through higher wages, heavier income and inheritance taxes, social insurance and the placing of new capital investments where they are most needed, are the remedies proposed by Stuart Chase, economist, to cure the present economic troubles. Mr. Chase spoke on "The Abuse of Capital" before the Ford Hall Forum last night.

He suggested that industrialists adopt a 10-year production plan with the average wage of not less than $5000 for each man with a family. Mr. Chase pointed to New York skyscrapers as one of the greatest abuses of capital. Congestion of traffic and population, he said, has been caused by the skyscrapers which, he claimed, represent probably an investment of $60,000,000.

New England, Mr. Chase declared, can produce in a year three times the amount of shoes that can be used by the entire population of the United States. This is an evident fact, he pointed out, that overproduction is resulting in widespread unemployment. He added that the same condition is present in other industries.

WOOLEN MILLS TO OPEN

WEBSTER, Mass., April 6 (AP)—The Perryville Woolen Mills, which have been idle for two years, will be operating again by April 15, it was announced last night by Luman H. Tiffany, president of the Webster National Bank, who bought the property.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Law School; first in lecture series on "History of the Law School," by Prof. J. H. Beale, Court Room, Langdell Hall, 8.

Boston School Committee: Regular meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; Dinner, 6, and meeting, 7; subject: "The Silver Situation"; speakers: F. K. Morris, M. I. T., and F. S. Mulock, United States Smelting Company; University Club, Stuart Street, and Trinity Place.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Harbinger Club; book talk by John C. Minot; Mrs. W. E. Crocker, 156 Mt. Vernon Street, 7:45.

Hotel Statler: Dance, Massachusetts Order, Sons of Italy, ballroom.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 100, 6:30. Glee Club rehearsal, Vialle Room, 7:30. Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Meeting, Youth Congress of Greater Boston, auditorium, 6. Talk on "How to Be Interesting," by Miss Ann Grady; 6 and 7.

Boston Branch, Dickens Fellowship: Lecture, "A Talk About Dr. Marigold," by Miss Mabel E. Adams; readings from "A Tale of Two Cities," by Miss Elisabeth King; musical program; Arlington Street Church Parish Hall, 8.

Wellesley: Fiftieth anniversary exercises of town's founding: Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley College, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Dinner meeting and entertainment, 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

Women's Republican Club of Cambridge: Meeting; play, "The Flattering Word"; Cantabrigia Club, 100 Mount Auburn Street, 8.

Music

Steinert Hall—Martha Whittemore, violoncellist and Arthur Landers, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters

Majestic—"Trader Horn" (film), 2:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.
Copley—"The Last Hour," 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Le Petit Café" (film). Continuous from 1 to 11 p. m.
Plymouth—"Death Takes a Holiday," 8:30.
Shubert—Ed Wynn in "Simple Simon," 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Talk on "The Latest Books and Plays," by Mrs. Alice D. Bond, 2:30. Board Meeting, 10.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Comedy, "The Enchanted April," benefit club gift fund; Eliot Hall, 2:45.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Professional Women's Club, Georgian Room. Luncheon, Advertising Clubs, Parlor A. Meeting, Lowe Bros. Co., Parlor. Meetings, American Association of University Women, Parlors D, E, and B.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon, Miss Anna B. Frishmuth, guest of honor and speaker on, "High-Lights of Landscape Architecture"; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 12:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Address on, "George Meredith," by Miss Heloise Hersey; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Company of the Massachusetts Bay: Luncheon and meeting; illustrated lecture, "Boston in the Sixteen Thirties"; Cadet Armory, 105 Arlington Street, 1.

New England Farm and Garden Association: Lecture, "Farm and Garden People of the Basque Country," by Mrs. Dorothy C. Fisher; Junior League Rooms, Zero Marlborough Street, 3:30.

Boston Pianoforte Teachers' Society: Talk on piano study by Dr. John Erskine, president, Juilliard School of Music; recital by selected pupils; Steinert Hall, 4.

Auxiliary to Canadian Club: Reception to old members; musical program and entertainment; Brown Hall, 2.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: English Rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Lowell Institute: Seventh in lecture series on "New Conceptions of Matter," by Prof. Charles G. Darwin; "Collisions"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Harvard University: Theological School; "Alumni Visitation"; Opening session with addresses, Andover Chapel, 2:30; afternoon reception, Farrar Room, 4:30; service in Divinity Chapel, conducted by the Rev. Earl S. Davis, Concord, N. H., 5:30. Seventh in lecture series on "The Philosophy of Art and Æsthetics," by Prof. John Dewey, Columbia University, and William James: "The Materials of Art," Emerson D, 4.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Alligators and——," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 11.

Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic: Meetings, Faneuil Hall, all day.

Women Organists' Club: Meeting, with play by Cantabrigia players; 711 Boylston Street, 11; luncheon, 12.

Ex Club of New Hampshire Daughters: Meeting and Luncheon, Boston Square and Compass Club, 448 Beacon Street, 12:15.

Boston Kiwanis Club: meeting; Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Young People's Concert, 4:00 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Blot prints by Alexander Cozens; loan collections of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly; recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors and drawings by Gabriel-Charles Gleyre. Loan exhibit of water colors by Margaret Laighton. Through April 15. Loan exhibition of still life painting. Through April 30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Birds of many kinds in naturalistic settings.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Flower studies in pastels by Shunichiro Tomita, Japanese objects of art, and bronzes by Bela Pratt.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets—Exhibit of prints. Through April 11.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Posters of various countries, including Java, India, Burma, Spain, South America, Germany and Manchuria.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Colin Campbell Cooper, N. A. Through April 18.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by 30 American artists.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Edmund C. Tarbell. Through April 11.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Marian P. Sloane. Through April 14.

Louis Joseph, 14 Newbury Street—Paintings by English masters of the eighteenth century. Through April 11.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Paintings by Henry S. Eddy. Through April 11.

Jordan Marsh "Opportunity Gallery"—Oils, water colors and etchings by Boston artists.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Family portraits and miniatures of members, painted previous to 1830.

Lamson & Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Water colors, oils and drawings by Thomas Thorne and Ray W. Skolfield.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by Edmund H. Garrett. Through April 15.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 586 Boylston Street—Sepia brule prints by John W. Robbins.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Spring exhibit.

Craftsmen's Guild, 15 Fayette Street—Needlework pictures.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Decorative color prints of the nineteenth century and earlier. Through April 30.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Prints by old and modern masters, including Durer, Van Dyck, Ingres, etc.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Stipple engravings in black and white and color. Original drawings made for illustration.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

Gardenside Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street—Persian and Indian miniatures.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old English sporting prints; early nineteenth century lithographs in color.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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McBRIDE FINDS DRY SENTIMENT SOLID IN SOUTH

Declares People Resent Attempt to Hitch Repeal to Democracy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, April 6—Returning today from a 5000-mile trip through 10 southern states, during the course of which he addressed 35 mass meetings, Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, asserted that there was no noticeable sentiment for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or its modification in the South.

"Not only is the Solid South as solid as ever for prohibition," he said, "but the people down there resent what they consider to be an effort to attach the Democratic Party to the wet organizations. The southern people are proud of their prohibition record, a southern state having been the first to ratify, and all southern states having ratified the Eighteenth Amendment.

"There is absolutely no sentiment in the South against federal prohibition on the ground that it is inconsistent with 'states' rights. The people of the South feel that they exercised their rights as states in approving federal constitutional prohibition as necessary to supplement state prohibition in order to suppress the liquor traffic.

"The various suggested plans of government sale make no appeal to the South, where they remember the failure of the South Carolina dispensary system and of all other methods of attempted regulation before national prohibition was adopted."

The Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church in a press release made public today reports that the expenditures of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment for January and February of this year came to $103,281, according to a statement it filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives.

Of the contributions to the organization during this period $110,000 was given by 10 millionaires, the board declares. It lists them as follows: John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, $5000, three members of the du Pont family $55,000 R. T. Crane Jr., $15,000, Stanley Field $2500, E. S. Harkness $5000, Arthur C. James $12,000, Thomas W. Phillips $5000, Charles H. Sabin $10,000.

Nominees of Both Parties Will Be Dry, McBride Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Both major political parties will write prohibition enforcement planks into their 1932 platforms, and will nominate presidential candidates that are dry—these are eventualities regarded as something more than hopes by Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, who has just concluded a tour of the South.

Hoover, so far, has been acceptable to the drys, he said, but since no one can tell what his record on prohibition for the next two years will be, the organized prohibition movement is not yet ready to say he will be "acceptable" in 1932. Dr. McBride is by no means complacent over the status of the prohibition situation.

While stressing the fact that the organized drys hold no brief for either of the major political parties, as such, and that he was not authorized to speak for the Democratic Party, Dr. McBride sees the triumph of the southern and western coalition over the northern group, headed by the "triumvirate of Raskob, Smith and Roosevelt," in the convention of the party.

Says South Solidly Dry

Southern Democratic leaders, Dr. McBride's tour has convinced him, realize there is no sentiment in Dixie for "anything that would trifle with prohibition." They are for the status quo. The dry chieftain privately believes the views of Ellison D. Smith (D.), Senator from South Carolina, that the issues of economic depression should be made paramount by Democrats over all others, and shared generally by party leaders in the South, will prevail in the convention.

Gov. George White, of Ohio—"A big man in every way, a good business man with lots of money, who has served in Congress"—is going to be a man to be reckoned with when the Democrats get ready to pick their standard bearer, Dr. McBride said. He has also heard former Gov. Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia, favorably mentioned. Smith and Roosevelt are both out of the picture, the dry chieftain believes.

Hoover will be the Republican nominee, Dr. McBride believes. As to his chances for the nomination, Dr. McBride asked: "Did you ever hear of a President wanting the nomination who didn't get it? Of course, election is another matter. Thus he dismissed the suggestion that Coolidge might be drafted in place of Hoover.

Sees No Loophole for Raskob

Raskob has no alternative but to push Smith for the nomination, Dr. McBride said. What would the variegated interests backing Raskob say if he failed to give Smith his chance in this contest in which Democrats admittedly are in the strongest strategic position they have enjoyed in years?

"Southern Democrats sat around last time and quibbled over the qualifications of a horde of favorite sons. They let Tammany put it over on 'em," said Dr. McBride. "But not this time. They are out fighting already, and I believe the southern wing has an excellent chance to prevail. The hope of the Democratic cause, as well as the prohibition cause, is the crusading South.

"If liquor comes back, the saloon will come back," Dr. McBride said. "All the light wines and beer, local option, state dispensaries and other substitutes would be the entering wedge for its return.

"We should uphold constitutional prohibition because it was regularly adopted and declared by the highest court to be a valid part of the supreme law of the nation.

"The demonstrated, undeniable economic value of successful prohibition is a vitally important factor in the problem of employment and prosperity. Failure to uphold dry laws would open the way to the breakdown of every other law unpopular with a portion of the people or a section of the country."

'Primitive' Forests to Be Preserved

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALEM, Ore. — Establishment of two primitive forest areas in Oregon and Washington has been approved by the Federal Government, according to word received at the office of the chief district forester, in addition to similar areas approved last fall.

The Mt. Hood area of 14,800 acres, in Oregon, occupies the high country about the mountain to the north and west of the summit, and includes two alpine meadows. Eden Park on the north and Paradise Park on the southwest. Between these two parks is a wild and almost impenetrable system of canyons and gorges, carrying torrents of white or grayish water from the glaciers on the sides of Mt. Hood.

The terrain is said to be so rugged that only experienced mountaineers should enter the area and even these will find it a real adventure. The Washington area is the Goat Rocks primitive area of 50,000 acres of Rainier National forest land.

Establishment of primitive or wilderness forest areas is a relatively new idea in forest service policy, the department having defined a primitive area as a "tract of federally owned land set aside to be kept in as near its primitive condition as is physically and economically possible, in the interests of public education, research and public recreation." No roads are to be built and only the necessary trails are to be constructed. Rude shelters are the only structures to be permitted.

TORPEDO BOATS ARRIVE

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 6 (By U. P.)—The new Paraguayan torpedo boats, Humaita and Paraguay, constructed in Italy during the past year, arrived Saturday from Europe.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. B. P. Marchey and children, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. D. O. Walsworth Jr., Greenfield, Ia.
D. O. Walsworth Jr., Greenfield, Ia.
Floyd D. Hill, Lake Mills, Ia.

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WASHINGTON D. C.

Hoover, 'I Wouldn't Shorten It a Bit'

JAPANESE DENY FISHERIES BACK OF 'RED' SHOOTING

Reply to Soviet Protest Also Offers Compromise on Money Issue

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO, April 6—The foreign office states that the Japanese reply to the Soviet Government's note protesting the attack on Paul Anikeieff, Soviet Commercial Counselor in Japan, who was shot here March 16, will be handed to the Soviet Ambassador tonight.

It is learned on good authority that the note will deny that the attack was instigated by Japanese fisheries organizations as retaliation for Russia's action in closing the Vladivostok branch of the Bank of Korea, which halted the financing of the Japanese fisheries leases in Siberian waters.

The reply ignores what many Japanese consider the insulting tone of the Russian communication, and states that investigation revealed Mr. Anikeieff's assailant acted purely on personal motives. It stress solution of the fisheries question within a fortnight because of the imminence of the fishing season and reiterates that Japan is prepared to compromise on the yen-rouble controversy over paying fishing leases, on the basis of 30 Japanese sen equal to one ruble.

The crux of the dispute is money. Russia contends the Japanese fishermen must pay for their leased areas in the fishing grounds off the Siberian maritime provinces in gold rubles, purchased at the official Moscow exchange rate, which makes one ruble worth slightly more than one yen. Japan contends the Moscow exchange rate is purely arbitrary and that the exchange rate should be based on the value of the Soviet ruble outside Russian territory. This value is less than ten Japanese sen, or one-tenth the amount the Russians demand.

For years payment for the leases was handled through the branch of the Bank of Korea in Vladivostok, the bank making its own exchange rate for rubles on yen. When the value of the ruble outside Russia began to decline last year, however, Soviet officials decided the Bank of Korea—a semiofficial Japanese bank—was sabotaging the currency of the U. S. S. R.

The Vladivostok branch of the Japanese bank was closed summarily and a number of fines imposed on the institution. On the advice of the Foreign Office, the bank refused to pay these fines and the status of the branch was made a matter of diplomatic negotiations. Instructions were sent to the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, K. Hirota, who has been in continual touch with Leo Karakhan, the Soviet Foreign Minister. Various compromises were attempted, and it is believed some of them eventually will succeed.

The whole question of the Moscow exchange rate for rubles has bothered travelers for a long time. Foreigners entering Russia are not allowed to bring rubles in from the outside, but it is known that many of them do so. Ruble notes are on sale in quantities in both Harbin and Tsuruga, and many travelers buy freely, carrying the notes into Soviet territory in defiance of Moscow's regulations. In Harbin the average rate for rubles on Japanese yen during February and early March was less than 10 Japanese sen per ruble. In Tsuruga the rate was only slightly higher. Large quantities of rubles are brought out of Russia continually by travelers.

DESERT FLIGHT MADE BY AMERICAN AIRMEN

LIMA, Peru, April 6 (By U. P.)—The first nonstop flight from Santiago, Chile, to this city was completed early Saturday when Elmer Faucett, manager of the Peruvian Aviation Company, and Dan Tobin, of the Curtiss Wright Company, both Americans, landed here at 1:45 a. m.

The two fliers took off from Santiago, 1500 miles south of here, at 9:55 a. m., Friday. The plane averaged 160 miles an hour over the route, which lay across desert for the greater part.

AGREEMENT ON POWER

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 4 (By U. P.)—The Government approved yesterday the contract between the municipality of Valparaiso and the Valparaiso Light & Traction Company, by which the concern agrees to furnish electricity to the city for a 30-year period. Approval of the contract assures the construction of a $4,800,000 power plant at Valparaiso by the company.

COURTS TO ACT ON 'MINOR PART' LEASE REJECTION

Appalachian Power Company Questions Basis of Board's Finding

WASHINGTON—The recent rejection by the Federal Power Commission of the application by the Appalachian Power Company for a "minor part" license will be appealed to the courts for final decision, it was authoritatively indicated in hydroelectric quarters today.

Greater interests than even the $110,000,000 power plant that the Appalachian company contemplates on the New River are involved in the case, it was declared. The commission based its ruling on the ground that the stream had interstate character because while not navigable itself it affected a stream that was.

Should the commission's ruling stand, either through failure of the power interests to contest the case or through a court decision upholding the commission, then that body's jurisdiction over the far greater part of the power development of the country will be established.

The right of the states to assume exclusive control of such enterprises as the Appalachian power development, also would be denied. Five states intervened in the New River case. Virginia and West Virginia have a direct interest in the test case. Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas came in largely because of what it involved.

It was explained, however, that even if the New River case is not appealed or the decision is not overturned, the states still will have a right to regulate rates and other conditions of power distribution within their borders.

The federal control which the commission would exercise would have to do mainly with the financial organization of the power projects. This would include fixing the valuation of all plants for recapture of excess earnings and a setting of a 50-year limit on the leasehold.

That limit, it was explained officially today, would have been set in any event. If the commission had granted the New River development a "minor part" license, which the power interests sought instead of a standard form license, the commission might have waived all its jurisdiction over the company except the 50-year leasehold.

If and when the power interests go to the courts, they will contend that a stream that is non-navigable cannot be made navigable merely by an order of the commission. Such a condition, it will be argued, is a matter of plain fact and not a matter of legalistic interpretation or opinion.

The present commission clearly invited the power interests to test their rights in the courts. In its ruling it said that the navigability of any stream is a matter for the courts to determine on a basis of proved fact.

The commission believes, however, that the courts will conclude, when all the evidence is before them, that the navigability of a river is affected by the flow of non-navigable streams that empty into them; therefore, the commission is right in taking jurisdiction in the New River and all similar cases.

Fall-Blackmer Appeals Rejected

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP) — A sentence of one year in jail and a fine of $100,000 against Albert B. Fall, former Interior Secretary, was affirmed today by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

At the same time the court upheld the decision of a lower court under which Harry M. Blackmer was fined $60,000 for contempt of court in refusing to return from France to appear as a witness in the oil trials of Harry F. Sinclair and Mr. Fall.

Mr. Fall was convicted of accepting a bribe from E. L. Doheny for a lease granted the California oil man of naval oil reserves which Mr. Fall was Secretary of the Interior.

MAINE TAX RATE CUT IS PROMISED

AUGUSTA, Me., April 3 (AP)—A reduction of one-half mill in the State tax rate over the biennium was assured today as compilation of the appropriations measure was being completed. The rate will be seven mills the first year and 7½ mills the second as compared to 7½ mills for each year the past biennium.

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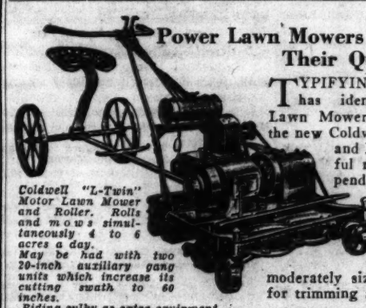

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Cotton Belt Calls a Halt 'to Take Stock of Conditions That Brought the Wolf to the Door'

CREDIT TAKES FULL TOLL IN COTTON BELT

(Continued from Page 1)

Here the farm population consists of a few landowners farming relatively large holdings with closely supervised Negro croppers and tenants.

Plantation farming in the heart of this area, both as regards methods of agriculture and population, is strongly suggestive of the old South. Interspersed in all of these areas, of course, are individual farms, varying in composition of crop enterprises, ownership and tenancy, and white and Negro population.

The fact might be added as a part of this description that farmers in the livestock-fruit area, except where highly specialized, operate with comparatively little seasonal credit, that farmers in the general farming districts require somewhat more seasonal credit, but that in strictly cotton sections credit is frequently relied upon in season and out by the majority of farmers for crop-making and subsistence purposes. Future production is drawn heavily upon by certain classes of farmers as the basis of existence.

Northern Counties Stand Test

The diversified system of farming in the northern counties has withstood the recent test with the minimum of complaint. The damage in this area has been mainly in reducing reserves of food and capital goods and standards of living, but has not except in a small percentage of cases resulted in extreme personal discomfort.

In the general farming section of the uplands the situation has been more serious, especially for those relying heavily on cotton as the chief source of income and for those with low reserves of food and capital. The tenant class has suffered most. But in the strictly cotton districts of the lowland, a large percentage of the farm population has been reduced to abject want, with no basis of livelihood except by charity or paternal loans.

From here has originated the adverse publicity for Arkansas and for the cotton south in general, which, however, unfortunately has not in all cases been exaggerated. The farming system in this area, whatever its merits in other respects, has failed signally to stand up in the battle with nature and the industrial crisis.

This fact, in any attempt to locate the shortcomings of southern agriculture or to cast about for remedies, turns attention to those areas that have fared worst.

The chief factors which account for the difference in drought resistance between these farming systems are to be found in the amount of reserves in the hands of individual farmers, in the degree of reliance on borrowed capital for operations and subsistence, and in the human element as affecting habits in farm and household thrift.

Why Cotton Was King

Before laying bare as we may the faults of cotton farmers in these respects, it is fair to call attention to some of the reasons for the high degree of specialization in cotton culture.

In the first place, areas most suitable for cotton are not always equally adaptable to a wide range of other crops. Disappointment has frequently followed ill-advised experimentation. Moreover, cotton has a market and a money value, however small at times, in every village and hamlet in the South.

In the second place, agriculture in progressive districts has followed other industries in the displacement of the self-sufficing economy by the commercial type. In strictly commercial agriculture, specialization has its advantages. Providing the proper kind of equipment and work stock, reducing work to routine, the farmer becoming adept in the best cultural practices—these and other problems are made simpler on the one crop farm than where a combination of enterprises is handled.

In the cotton belt the human element continues to be an important factor. Generations of experience in cotton culture are not easily laid aside for more complicated systems of farming.

For the landed operator an ample supply of cheap labor of a class subject to close supervision, though he might recognize all of the disadvantages of the one crop system, has made specialization in cotton irresistible. The smaller farmers who work for him, on the other hand, have been equally satisfied with the simpler system of field management afforded by a single field of cotton.

Measuring the system, however, in terms of reserves, the use of credit, and thrift, the faults weigh heavily against the advantages; in fact, overbalance them. The strength of the diversified areas in resisting the drought has been in the amount of reserves of food and feed for livestock, together with the livestock itself and other forms of accumulated capital. These could be sold or consumed at will. And in normal years the risk of failure in production or price of one crop is balanced off by the chance of success with another.

Reserves Kept Too Low

Reserves are commonly low in cotton districts except in the form of land and equipment for the production of more cotton, which in the past season were useless either for consumption, sale, or a basis of credit. Distress in varying degrees of severity because of this factor is common to the Cotton Belt.

An elaborate system of credit has naturally followed the lack of reserves. The bulk of cotton in most years is produced by means of some form of credit. The credit system in many localities is within itself enough to defeat the aims of an otherwise successful agriculture. Cost of seasonal credit used by many small farmers when obtained through supply merchants is commonly 20 to 40 per cent of the amount borrowed, with some paying more than 40 per cent.

The planters obtain their credit at the bank and redistribute it to their tenants and croppers at supply store rates. The conventional bank rate on small loans is 10 per cent, and on large amounts it is 6 to 8 per cent. A high rate of interest is frequently justified owing to the slim basis of security offered and the prospective loss of principal from crop failure or other causes.

The basis of credit is often none other than the prospective crop and the reliability of the borrower, and the capital borrowed may be used very largely for food and feed. In fact, it often happens that a farmer has consumed the value of the crop before it is harvested.

Eat Cake and Want it, Too

This system of credit has taken its toll not only from agriculture but from credit institutions themselves. Commercial banks for years have evidenced varying degrees of distress, and in the last season practically a third of the banks were either closed or refinanced, although the epidemic of bank failures is not confined to the Cotton Belt. In the period of 1923-1925, about 12 per cent of the average gross expense of operation of all country banks in the State was assigned to accounts charged off. In southeastern plantation counties this item was 20 per cent.

A study of the operations of supply merchants in 1927 in a plantation district showed that owner farmers obtained merchant credit at 20 per cent interest, share-tenants paid 39 per cent, and croppers 44 per cent. The credit problem is an outgrowth of the system of agriculture and thrift habits of the people.

The matter of thrift has two angles, one the production of food for seasonal use and for the winter and the setting aside of reserves in profitable years as insurance against the unprofitable years. Neither of these economies is generally practiced by the majority of specialized cotton farmers. Net earnings in good years commonly go into more land and equipment for increasing the output of cotton. Further credit is obtained to support the expansion.

Cotton farming generates speculation on the part of the well-to-do classes, and the less independent tenants have difficulty in escaping from it partly because of that fact. The incidental production of food for current and winter use is neglected.

Grow Most of Own Food

On the other hand, a study made in a general farming district of northeastern Arkansas in 1927 revealed that, on the average, 85 per cent of the food consumed was produced on the farm in that year. A similar survey in a central upland county in 1926 showed about 75 per cent of the food was produced on the farm.

The cotton plantation tenant scarcely produces anything of this kind, and some owners do little better, depending upon their individual leanings toward agricultural commercialization.

These factors, it will be noted, are closely associated. Neglect of thrift habits in producing the food and feed supply and of liquid reserves leads to the use of large amounts of credit, which on certain occasions must be obtained at any price.

In certain ways the faults of this system of agriculture and the credit problem attached to it suggest their own remedy. It is evident that large responsibility rests upon the individual farmer. The problem of producing food for seasonal and winter use is easily solved by a few extra licks at odd moments on gardens, truck patches, poultry, and livestock.

The cotton farmer operating independently can do most of these things without appreciable cost or without sacrifice to the cotton crop. The cost is primarily in the extra energy and thought devoted to these odd jobs. The saving is in cotton money that would be required for the purchase of such goods, or else saving in sacrifice of standards of comfort as a result of doing without.

This question of energy and foresight for the farmers mentioned has to be left for the individual farmer to answer, except as present practices may be modified by the slow process of education. The agricultural extension services of the several states have already made notable progress in improving thrift practices in some localities.

Many Baskets for Eggs

A diversified system of agriculture on individual farms and in the community at large helps greatly in solving the problem of reserves, especially where livestock is included. Further studies are needed to determine the proper balance between the risks and incomes over a period of year of the specialized, diversified, and more self-sufficing types of farming.

These conclusions apply mainly to independent farmers. On plantations, however, where croppers and tenants have less control of their operations, the responsibility in respect to both the production of food and the use of surplus earnings by tenant classes as well as the judicious use of credit, is shared by the landlord.

It is contended that such tenants will not utilize garden and truck plots when made available. Even so, they are closely supervised in other respects, why not this one?

A better solution is perhaps the plantation garden, worked and used by landlord, tenants, and croppers in common. The success of this method of course would depend upon the landlord's point of view and the energy he puts into it.

However, it might cut deeply into cropper and tenant accounts at the supply store, and thus reduce incomes from the supply credit business.

Plantation landlords have been known to assist their tenants in the purchase of farms. Earnings in good years are used for the initial payments on the farm, but the tenant remains on the plantation until substantial payments are made after which he moves onto his own farm.

What is good practice in reference to the food supply is true, but to a less extent, in the case of producing feed. Evidently the land and effort put into feed crops must, in part at least, be taken away from cotton.

A Question of Best Value

So far as concerns value of crop, it is a debatable question whether it pays to grow cotton and buy food or raise it. From the standpoint of insurance against failure or low price of cotton, the argument is in favor of producing the feed on the farm where used. In addition, crop rotation and soil building and a better utilization of labor through the year, or other economical practices, are aided by inclusion of the feed enterprise. Certainly failure to produce home supplies enlarges the annual credit bill.

If the system of cotton farming is to continue in old channels, what is the chance of eliminating its worst evil, the credit system? In view of the habits of farmers and inertia in this respect, the outlook for an immediate remedy is not promising.

The only possibility is in some scheme of governmental supervision, either of the use of credit or of credit agencies. Local communities and individuals have already proved themselves unequal to the task.

Prof. J. D. Pope of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute recently suggested consideration of a system of supervised credit, which would work something like the present relief credit arrangement. A county credit appraiser, according to this plan, would pass upon all applications for credit. A sound system of farming would be one of the conditions for the approval of applications for credit.

Aside from the problem of obtaining the services of anyone competent for this job, there is little promise that either the farmers or credit agencies would avail themselves of the service, especially in those areas where credit reform is most needed. There is little chance of instituting such a system of supervised credit.

Finding a Dollar When Needed

As regards supplementing credit by specially supervised credit agencies, we now have the federal intermediate Credit system. While this system has functioned no better in the Cotton Belt than elsewhere, there appears to be promise in its future development.

Dr. B. M. Gile of the University of Arkansas, after a study of the operations and accomplishments of existing agricultural credit corporations in Arkansas, comes to the conclusion that with modification of the law pertaining to the local set-up of agricultural credit corporations, along the same lines as the local associations of the Federal Land Bank system, credit from this source would become more generally available. In this connection he suggests a more intimate relationship between the local corporation and the Intermediate Credit Bank in reference to organization and operations of local credit associations.

This would mean a more aggressive attitude on the part of the central bank in bringing about organization and good practices of local credit corporations.

If this development should take place federal intermediate credit would displace merchant credit more than commercial bank credit, and one of the most objectionable features would be eliminated. This reform is the same as the one under way, that of substituting bank credit for merchant credit by the better class of farmers.

The success of this plan, however, depends largely upon the farmer's initiative, the same as other forms of agricultural improvements, which throws us back upon the slow process of education as one of the chief hopes of credit reform.

Moreover, the credit problem and its solution can not be disassociated from other features of the agricultural problem in the cotton belt, and reforms in either case, unfortunately, will likely come last to those who need them the most.

Sydney Plans Cut in Huge Drink Bill

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Plans to scale down the drink bill of the State, which in 1930 reached the high figure of £14,000,000—for a population of about 2,200,000—were discussed at a large meting of welfare organizations here recently. A state-wide campaign was decided upon, a campaign that others besides prohibitionists might be willing to join, as the best plan of campaign for the present.

A message of sympathy with the campaign was read from Don Bradman, whose remarkable feats at the last test matches have earned him the reputation of being the world's greatest cricketer, and who neither drinks nor smokes.

The meeting appealed by resolution to all concerned to refrain from offering alcoholic cocktails to any young woman. It was also decided to send a monster deputation to the State Premier on the liquor question.

BANANA LOAN LAW PASSED

KINGSTON, Jamaica (by U. P.)—A law authorizing the Governor to borrow $250,000 for a loan to the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association was passed recently. The money is to be used as a first payment for the construction of new fruit boats which will ply between Jamaica and England.

CHILEAN PORT IMPROVED

VALPARAISO, Chile, April 4 (By U. P.)—Harbor improvements, making this one of the most modern ports in the world, and which have been under construction since 1912, were formally completed and accepted by the Public Works Department yesterday.

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A rich, warm tan that will blend most becomingly with the smart light shades for Spring. Ask for it in chiffon or service-weight.
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RELIEF OF IDLE IS STILL NEEDED, WOODS ADVISES

Some Improvement Found, but Many Yet Require Charitable Help

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Continued need for relief and work "made" by employment committtes was indicated in reports received today by Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, from Department of Commerce representatives in many sections of the country.

An acceleration of public building programs and road construction, "static or slightly improved condition" in employment in industrial and manufacturing fields, a movement from urban areas to farms and a greater diversification of crops among wheat and cotton farmers were also noted in the reports.

Many charitable and relief organizations are reported as being pessimistic of any immediate decrease in relief work. In Buffalo 4700 men are now on the city welfare roll. In previous years, relief has been cut off on April 1, but this year it will be continued. The man-a-block system, originally designed for the snow-removal seasons, has been swung over intact to a campaign to develop and improve gardens and lawns, it was said. About 700 men are now busy in this work.

The St. Louis (Mo.) employment committee has received over 18,000 applications for work to date. It has obtained 451 permanent jobs and 1111 temporary jobs for those making applications. Welfare organizations in Los Angeles report fewer persons seeking meals, clothing and assistance. Expenditures and numbers of families assisted in San Francisco in the first quarter of this year has doubled over last year.

Building Accelerates

Building contracts, Colonel Woods said, are showing a greater acceleration largely because of seasonal activities. Increases in contracts were noted in Philadelphia in March over February; Georgia's contracts for construction in February totaled $4,012,800 campared with $2,506,500 in January, and even larger amounts are in prospect. Within the next two months about 5000 men, mostly section laborers, will be added to the pay rolls of northwest railroads for the annual task of ballasting and repairing roadbeds. St. Louis reports that first quarter building permits this year total almost $5,000,000 compared with $2,500,000 last year for the same time.

Opening of the navigation season on the Mississippi and the Great Lakes has provided an additional avenue of employment and more jobs are in prospect within the next few weeks, reports from that section indicate. Chicago expects that several thousand jobs will be available when the season opens April 15, and Buffalo reports that crews will be hired about May 1, numbering about 5000.

Reports of increased farm activity were noted from the South and Northwest. It is reported that the sale of seeds, stock and poultry feed, fertilizers, garden implements and small farm tools has more than doubled over last year in the Memphis area, indicating that there is to be much more diversification of crops then usual among the cotton farmers.

The acreage of wheat to be planted in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana is the smallest since 1910, the reduction being 2,968,000 acres. Farm agents in Philadelphia report a noticeable migration of urban families to rural districts during the past month, increasing available farm labor supply 5 per cent.

Philadelphia unions report a 15 to 20 per cent increase of employment during March of skilled and unskilled labor in all trades except building. Gains are reported in textiles, foods, paper, printing, chemicals, leathers and shoe factories.

Factories Increase Work

March and April employment in a group of 140 factories in Buffalo indicates increased activity, additional workers numbering about 700 over February. Plants which have been on three-day week are now generally working four days a week.

An industrial association in San Francisco reports a slight upward trend in industrial employment, but little improvement generally. Employment by manufacturers is less in Kansas City, Mo., than a year ago, according to Chamber of Commerce reports.

Colonel Woods recommended the cultivation of home gardens throughout the country to provide employment for the jobless.

Fifty-two jobs on grounds of private homes, public buildings, industrial plants, filling stations and vacant lots for which workers might be hired are suggested in two publications just issued by the committee.

Special attention is called to the need of many unemployed for assistance in raising vegetable gardens. Local employment committees are asked to provide seed, garden plots, tools and instruction where necessary. Community organization similar to the war garden system might be effective, it was pointed out.

The committee stressed the fact that there is no food shortage in the country. Its recommendations regarding vegetable gardens apply only to unemployed persons without income and dependent on charitable relief. It warned against increasing commercial garden products to compete with the American farmer on "an already oversupplied market."

Reich Government Seeks Work Week of 40 Hours as Employment Solution

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, April 6—Introduction of a 40-hour week and elimination of overtime are two of the most important proposals in Germany's national campaign against unemployment which has just opened.

The Brauns committee appointed by the Cabinet has completed a study of measures necessary to reduce unemployment and publishes extensive plans which will be carried out next summer.

The committee recommends a law introducing the 40-hour week be put into effect as soon as possible, which may be by special decree, since the Reichstag has adjourned until October. There will be many exceptions to the general 40-hour rule, such as in mines, building industries and restaurants.

Various methods of arriving at the 40-hour week are proposed, such as shortening each working day, a five-day week, or free week at stipulated intervals. No official compensation for shorter working hours is suggested. Moreover employers are not to be compelled to engage unemployed workers since previous experiences show such coercion only leads to difficulties.

The 40-hour week has been long demanded by labor unions, but employers opposed it. They introduced it, however, in countless instances to mitigate bad business conditions. The proposal to prevent overtime, attempts to compel industry to engage more workmen instead of resorting to overtime work when a large number of orders have been booked. It intends to achieve its ends by suggesting payment for overtime to be fixed at not less than the regular wage, plus one-quarter extra, and this to be paid not to the working man but to unemployment insurance companies.

Thus the employer would not be encouraged to order overtime work, owing to the high extra payment and the workman would be discouraged to accept because he does not receive any extra remuneration.

A less important point of view in reduction of unemployment, but irksome to many, the proposal that wherever possible employees having outside income or financial support from other sources to be dismissed. It is for instance suggested that women government clerks and other women state employees, if married, should be asked to resign if it appears they are sufficiently supported otherwise.

The Cabinet intends discussing the proposals by the end of this month. Meanwhile the unemployment committee will have resumed its work. It has two more important problems to solve. One is the best way to provide work for those already unemployed. The second is reform of unemployment insurance.

Last year insurance was deprived of government support with the exception of one-sixth of the contribution from the Reich, so as to prevent unemployment from upsetting the budget balance. But it is doubtful whether unemployment insurance can actually stand on its own feet yet. Moreover communities which must care for all unemployed taken off the dole, are in a serious financial plight and need immediate relief.

Five-Day Plan Adopted

DAYTON, O., April 4 (AP)—Effective May 1 all building trades unions in the city will work on a five-day week schedule, instead of the five-and-one-half-day plan as at present. The plan was decided on to give more men employment, there being no change in the wage schedule.

CONSERVATIVES LEAD IN ARGENTINE ELECTION

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 6 (AP)—A total of 459,269, three-fourths of the total registration, voted in the provincial elections held in Buenos Aires Province yesterday.

Conservative leaders, opposing Dr. Honorio Puerreydon, former Ambassador at Washington and Radical candidate for Governor, claimed a victory by 70,000 votes. It was the first election in the Argentine since last year's revolution. One policeman was killed and a civilian wounded in a clash with firearms in practically the only disorder reported.

Fresh Paint Here, Some Cretonne There, Make Farms Bright That Once Were Bare

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Such a hustle and bustle around rural domiciles these days! Spring cleaning? Perhaps. But, no—

Farmer Goodwin is hammering away at a brand new porch. His son John is laying a flagstone walk to the front door. At Swanson's place shrubs have been planted, a rock garden and pool are under way, running water is being piped into the kitchen while the busy housewife diligently "camouflages" old chairs with fresh green paint. Scraps of cretonne flapping away on the clothesline—looks as if clever fingers are tingling to fashion attractive somethings out of useless nothings.

Why this sudden burst of activity?

Why not, smiles the zealous ruralite and his capable wife? For this year, in addition to the satisfaction of making home more convenient and beautiful, there is a chance to win a part of the $2000 in cash awards offered by the American Farm Bureau Federation. By the end of March more than 16,000 farmers or their wives had entered some division of this Farm Home Improvement Contest which opened in January.

The contest is intended to encourage more beautiful, comfortable and convenient farm homes, declared R. E. Gray, director of the farm home modernization division, which completed its first year on April 1.

Through an educational campaign started last year more than 52,000 letters on various phases of farm home modernization and about 5000 individual requests for service catalogues were received by the federation. Encouraged by this interest, officials planned the present contest. It covers in its four divisions every type of farm home improvement — interior, exterior, construction and personal achievement.

The fourth division, for which special prizes amounting to $1000 will be awarded, offers Mrs. Farmer an opportunity to show her "up-to-dateness" in managing her home, her skill with needle, paint brush or skillet. Elimination of drudgery, reduction of hours spent in cleaning, cooking or other work, modern appliances and ingenuity in contriving beauty at small expense, are some of the "personal achievements" that will win prizes.

At the request of home project leaders and demonstration agents the closing date for entries has been extended to May 1. The contest will close on Oct. 31.

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TELEPHONE: MUrray Hill 2-7000

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Fashion is favoring woolens and cottons as never before. They are as important to the distinction of your appearance as cut and line together

For Town Coats and Suits

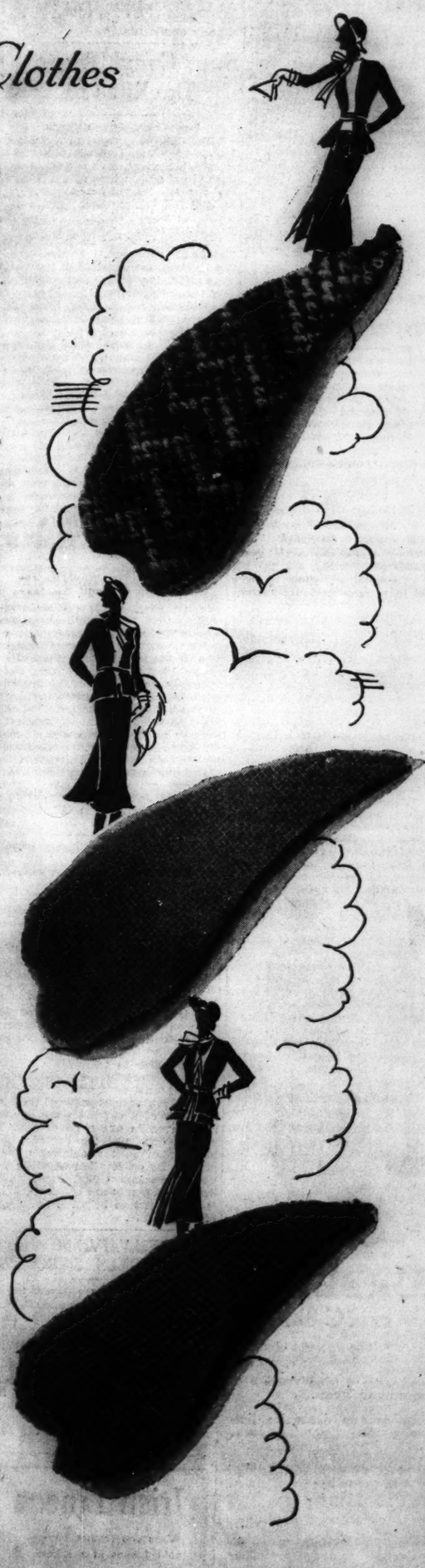
Woolens with a spongy, crepey surface—Linton's English homespuns, exclusive with Altman—are leading favorites. Some of the smartest suits and coats will be of novelty woolens. Patou and Premet sponsor Djersa Flam. Rodier makes much of Cendri Drapella, Cendrex Homespun, Crepe, Natella. Meyer gives importance to Friska.

In the Country

You will find bright monotone tweeds, sometimes with as many as three colors combined but always with one color predominating—like the superb Linton English tweeds, exclusive with B. Altman & Co. Loosely woverr woolens are approved by Premet, Goupy, Worth, Marcelle Rochas in Rodier's Les Clans Bulla Bure and by Louiseboulanger and Mirande in Rodier's Les Damiers Bulla Bure. Knitted fabrics are entirely different, like Chanel's cashmere knit. Rodier's d'Jersarodlic champions the cause of light-weight jersey. New lace tweeds in pastel colorings are highlighted.

Sheer Woolen and Cotton Dresses

Semi-transparent woolens, wool voiles, the cotton meshes, Summer jersey, Rodier's Rodellic and Rodier's Damir Crispella—embroidered handkerchief linens, batistes and organdies, all these are typical of the new tendency to lighten woolen fabrics for warmer weather wear.



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CAPITAL URGED TO GET BEHIND NEW INDUSTRIES

Failure to Leave the Old for New Blamed for Economic Distress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—That the world has invested too much capital in the old industries and too little in the new ones, is one of the causes of the present economic distress, according to Prof. F. Hall, principal of the Cooperative College.

Water power for electricity, oil fuel and petrol have caused capital and labor in the coal industry to be relatively excessive, he explained. Building of mills in other countries and introduction of artificial silk have brought about a similar position in the British cotton industry, he stated. What is required is a number of new industries that do not compete with or reduce employment in existing industries, he believed. The professor thought they would be established and encouraged when they offer sufficient financial inducement, which would be increased if money could be borrowed more cheaply, and if taxation, including rates, could be reduced.

Relative to redistribution of wealth, Professor Hall said the operation of economic laws could not be avoided. He did not see how the primary distribution of wealth could be amended by legislation, and there was a limit to the possibility of effecting transfer by taxation.

He recommended the policy of seeking coöperative ownership of land and capital with a restriction upon the rate of interest paid to individuals, while funds of collectively owned capital are being built up. "Cooperative control of industry essentially represents the organization of consumers' demands and regulation of production to meet those demands," he said. "Our present distress can be moderated by the remedies I have suggested, but recurrences can only be avoided by fundamental changes such as the substitution of a cooperative system for our present system."

Friendly 'Invasion' of Europe Planned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Historic castles, beautiful chateaus and picturesque riverside camping grounds in France and Germany will welcome thousands of young "World Explorers"—members of the "Company of Friendly Adventurers"—this summer, thanks to the courtesy and enthusiastic coöperation of these two countries.

On board the old clipper Friendship, which is anchored in the Thames off Charing Cross pier, and serves as London headquarters for the World Explorers, a Monitor representative was told that over 2000 bookings for two weeks' trips to Europe had already been made for 1931, compared with a total of about 1000 for the whole of last summer.

And in addition, many young Canadians and Americans will be visiting Britain and the continent, for Mrs. Ruth Knowles—an American herself and "skipper" of the Company of Friendly Adventurers, which she founded in 1928—has been touring Canada and the United States to enlist recruits for her movement.

In the summer months of the Friendly Adventures' first year's existence about 150 schoolboys visited Germany and Belgium, and so successful was the venture that the German authorities promptly placed three beautiful castles at Mrs. Knowles' disposal for the following year.

And then a remarkable thing happened. In the middle of the 1930 London Naval Conference, Aristide Briand, slipping away one day from a weighty discussion on battleships, cruisers and submarines, paid a surprise visit to the Friendship.

The distinguished French statesman then undertook to see that similar offers should be made by France for the summer of 1931.

BURBERRY OVERCOATS

The smartest Overcoat in any gathering—the coat every woman turns to look at—is always a Burberry Overcoat.

Fashioned on distinctive lines and superbly tailored — wherever you go—a Burberry Overcoat is the one garment you simply must take with you to be sure of always being dry and comfortable.

The cloths — Burberry-proofed Tweeds and Coatings — are not only exclusive in design and colour, but staunch resisters of wet and cold, in spite of being light and cool on warm days.

At Haymarket, Burberrys are showing hundreds of designs for town, country and travel—Overcoats that it is a positive delight to wear. If you cannot inspect them personally, mention of The Christian Science Monitor will bring a catalogue illustrating these models and patterns of the new fabrics.

BURBERRYS Ltd. HAYMARKET LONDON S.W.1

DanishBusinessman Benefits His Nation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Lauritz Andersen, a business man from Denmark who lived in China, has left the sum of 5,000,000 crowns ($1,333,333) to be used for various educational and relief purposes.

The King of Denmark has approved of the following arrangements, which will be carried out by a Board of Guardians

1. To give aid to worthy cases in Denmark and to other Danes in foreign countries, for the purpose of relief.
2. To develop natural sources for business in Denmark, to give more employment.
3. For technical and scientific investigations.
4. For inventions and developments of practical value.
5. The development for a wider horizon for trade and industry.
6. Investigations for the export of Danish goods.
7. Help for the education of young engineers, mechanics and tradesmen, in training, traveling expenses and practical work in other countries.

The main object of Mr. Andersen's bequest is for the development of Denmark's trade, and for agriculture and fisheries. The fund will be known as the Lauritz Andersen Fund, the administrative board will be free to aid suitable applicants.

Suez Canal Trade Declines in 1930

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In contrast to the years 1927-28-29 which showed record increases in tonnage of vessels using the Suez Canal and in tons of goods carried through, the net tonnage of ships in 1930 fell 5.4 per cent from 1929, while the weight of goods decreased by 17.4 per cent.

India's share of the trade fell from 27.6 to 27.1 per cent. Of ships passing through the canal 55.58 per cent were under the British flag, 10.70 per cent under German and 10.46 per cent under Dutch colors. Thus Germany regained second place for the first time since the war.

Of the 17 principal shipping lines trading to the East, only five showed an increase in goods. A new record was made in the tonnage of mail vessels which reached a total of 11,164,000 tons, an increase of 797,000 over 1929. Tanker traffic, loaded and in ballast, accounted for 16½ per cent of all vessels.

The only ship of maximum permissible draft, 33 feet, was the Norddeutscher Lloyd liner Columbus of 33,693 tons gross.

TASMANIAN RAILWAYS HIT BY AIR TRAFFIC

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tas.—Tasmanian Government railways have suffered severely from automobile and air competition. The tri-weekly air service between Melbourne and northern Tasmania which has been operated for some weeks is to develop into a daily service between Hobart and Melbourne, as well as a local service between Hobart and Launceston. These services will come into direct competition with the railways. Airplanes are to carry mails between Hobart and Melbourne there will be a reduced subsidy for both trains and steamers.

Monoplanes are now carrying about 50 passengers a week between Tasmania and Melbourne, equivalent to a loss in railway revenue of £3000 per annum.

IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY ACTIVE IN BIRMINGHAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Acquisition of a derelict workshop that has been furnished for use as a club for boys and girls, donation of £1000 to be used in reconditioning a delicensed public house for use as flats to be let at low rents, and purchase of another public house which will be similarly converted, are parts of a progressive program reported by the Birmingham Copec Housing Improvement Society, Ltd.

In its aim to translate Christian ideals into practice, the society has acquired and developed 232 houses and flats in various parts of the city. Purchase of a derelict piece of land is reported in one slum area which will be developed for gardens, part being reserved for children's playground. By coöperation with the National Gardens Guild, from whom bulbs and plants are obtained, much is being done to brighten the homes of the tenants.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVE ENROLLS 74,800,291

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The International Labor Office at Geneva, in a recent statement on the strength of the coöperative movement in various countries, reported the existence of 368,003 cooperative societies, exclusive of those of Russia, with a total membership of 74,800,291. The largest group is that of the agricultural coöperatives—nearly 161,000 societies. Consumers' coöperatives are second with 18,163 societies.

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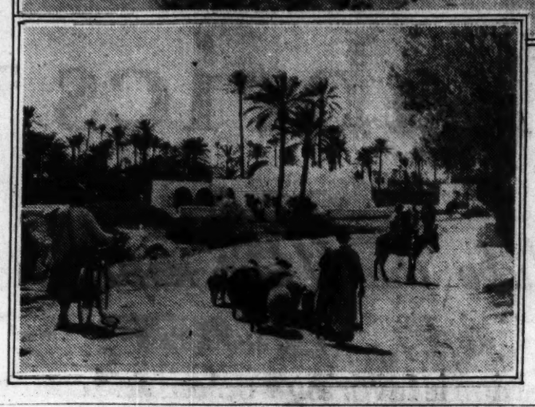

TUNISIAN OASES

Above—The 'Ole Swimmin' Hole' at Nefta. Below—Bicycles and Donkeys Provide the Transportation at This Sahara Desert Oasis.

RUMANIA TAKES FIFTH PLACE IN OIL PRODUCTION

Attempts Made to Curtail Output During Existing Low Price Ebb

BUCHAREST, Rumania—During the last year, Rumania climbed to fifth place among oil producing countries of the world. Mexico was in sixth place and Persia occupied fourth with a 3,000,000-barrel advantage.

Producing companies are still arguing over quotas in an attempt to curtail crude output while those with capital reserve are awaiting the effect of low prices and lack of credit before trying to reach an agreement.

Under ordinary circumstances production today would be only about half what it actually is but wells drilled into the deep, or meotic, strata continue their rich flow, while drilling has long since becn on the decline.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry has attempted to get distributing companies to agree on internal prices, but without success. It has been reported that if they do not agree within a reasonable period of time he will dictate a policy to save the industry, from which the state exacts unusually large revenues.

The Ministry has also announced that several important perimeters of known oil lands will be distributed among the so-called reliable companies during the coming weeks, while other important lands will be sold at auction.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS CHANGE COMMANDS

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Reassignment of three brigadier-generals was announced today by the War Department.

Brig.-Gen. Manus McCloskey, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was relieved from command of the twelfth brigade, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and assigned to command the thirteenth field artillery brigade, Fort Bragg, N. C., relieving Brig.-Gen. Herbert J. Brees, who was assigned to the Philippines. Brig.-Gen. James K. Parsons of Rockford, Ala., was relieved of command of the ninth coast artillery district and assigned to command the twenty-first brigade, Hawaii. Brig.-Gen. James R. Reeves, of Center, Ala., now commanding the twenty-first brigade, will exchange commands with Brigadier-General Parsons.

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8000-Acre Flower Sanctuary Develops

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GEORGETOWN, S. C.—Establishment of an elaborate natural game museum and wild flower experimental station on his three estates comprising 3000 acres on Waccamaw Peninsula near here, is being planned by Archer M. Huntington, New York financier, author and naturalist.

He plans to consolidate his three immense estates into one domain of scenic splendor. Preliminary surveys with the view of determining the most suitable locations for the various forms of plant life, have already been made, and exhaustive studies of soil and climatic conditions will follow.

"My plans will grow as the project develops, and there are countless details to work out," he explained. "The tendency in America has been toward the development of the artificial and the impressive in every phase of life. For instance, they go to great pains to produce glorified forms of roses, orchids, etc., and we often overlook the small wild flowers that have really more charm and appeal.

"I do believe, however, that we are learning to appreciate more and more the natural beauty surrounding us, and that Americans feel the need of preserving the flora while there is yet time."

Mr. Huntington is erecting an imposing home of modified Spanish architecture, facing the beach, and cement roads are being laid about the plantation. When completed it will be one of the beauty spots of South Carolina and the nation.

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Ten minutes' taxi from the Hyde Park Hotel

OASES IN TUNIS GET CIVILIZATION TOUCH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEFTA, Tunis—With both France and Italy pushing steadily southward into the Sahara, pacifying desert tribes, building railways and organizing motor transport routes, the oases of western Tunis, of which Nefta is the most beautiful and productive, are being brought into closer touch with civilization.

The railway from the coast into the interior of Tunis ends at Tozeur. Nefta, which lies about 15 miles further west along the shore of the glistening dried-up salt lake known as the Chott el Djerid, is surrounded by a forest of 400,000 palm trees which halt the slow onward movement of the gigantic sand dunes of the desert. About 160 springs and two small lakes make a veritable Garden of Eden of this little "island" in the desert. Date palm, banana, fig, olive, orange, lemon and apricot trees grow in profusion, and jasmine and beautiful vines grow in all the gardens.

The Arabs say that a "Nefta is the cream of honey; only one night and the stranger feels it his own home."

PEACE HOPES PINNED ON DRAFT OF CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Universal peace was held today by Paul C. Wolman, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, to be dependent upon world-wide acceptance of a plan to draft capital, industry and man power in future wars.

"Until a more practicable method of coping with oppression than warfare is found," he said in a statement, "there appears to be little hope for perpetual world peace. However, there is always the possibility of confining international conflicts to a minimum if economic profits of warfare can be eliminated beforehand."

MANITOBA TO LOWER ITS RATES FOR POWER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Reduced rates for electrical power will be put into effect in many points in Manitoba by the government-owned electrical transmission system. Making announcement of this policy in the Provincial Legislature, D. G. McKenzie, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, said that a reduction of 20 per cent in power rates will be made effective immediately in the city of Brandon.

It is only since the beginning of this year that the government hydro has been supplying power to this city, having bought out the privately-owned its electrical transmission lines to every part of the Province, and has plant. The Government aims to extend made marked progress in this work in the last few years.

Masonic Cottages to House Orphans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAVANNAH, Ga.—William B. Clarke, an architect and an officer in the Grand Lodge of Masons of Georgia, has undertaken a task in which he will no doubt find much interest, but for which he will receive no fee.

He has volunteered to design a modern cottage to be used as a model for the several cottages to be erected at the site of the Masonic Orphans' Home in Macon, Ga.

It has been found that the plan of housing all the minor charges of the Masons in one large dormitory is not satisfactory. The managers have agreed that there should be a series of cottages in which the charges will be cared for. It is believed the home atmosphere will be better preserved in this way than through the dormitory method.

Laboratory to Test Big Hydraulic Plans

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—A new $350,000 building mainly for the study of running water is to be eretced soon at the Bureau of Standards. It will be known as the National Hydraulic Laboratory. In it bureau engineers hope to solve many problems and increase their knowledge of the laws of flowing water.

When a huge engineering project, the construction of a gigantic dam, a canal or flood control work is undertaken, the problems involved will be investigated in the laboratory. H. N. Eaton, in charge of plans, forecasts great savings to the Government and to private industry as well.

NEW INDUSTRIES GOING TO PRAIRIE PROVINCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Returning from a trip through the east and south, J. M. Davidson, Secretary of the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba reported at a meeting of the board that new industries will be established in the Province, involving an aggregate expenditure of more than $5,000,000.

The prospective industries include food products, implements, two furniture factories, building material, and household products, based on the packing industry.

There will be a beet sugar refinery here next year, as the result of experimentation which has been carried on for several years in the Province.

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Baltic...Sat. May 9 Britannic..Sat. May 23
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*Not calling Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK
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Homeric..Wed. May 13 Olympic..Wed. May 27

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For full particulars apply White Star Line. Offices and Agents everywhere.

HIGH STANDARDS FOR JOURNALISM SCHOOLS SOUGHT

Editors and Teachers Join in Move to Provide Definite Aim

CLEVELAND, O., April 6 (AP)—High definite standards of training in schools of journalism were called for in a resolution adopted April 4 by a committee of representatives of four of America's leading journalistic organizations.

The resolutions announced by Fred Fuller Shedd, editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, also asked greater coöperation between newspapers and such schools.

Paul Bellamy, managing editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and H. B. Johnson, editor of the Watertown (N. Y.) Daily Times, were delegates from the same group.

George C. Bolliver, Battle Creek, Mich., and Lemuel E. Hall, Wareham, Mass., represented the National Editorial Association. Dean Frank L. Martin, University of Missouri, and Dr. C. W. Bleyer, University of Wisconsin, represented the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. John E. Drewry, University of Georgia; Franklin Banner, Pennsylvania State College, and Allen Sinclair Hill, Columbia University, represented the American Association of Teachers of Journalism.

The resolution said, in part:

"The standards for graduation from all schools of journalism should be sufficiently high to prevent students who are lacking knowledge, ability or proficiency from obtaining an academic degree in journalism.

"We look forward to the day when every newspaper will make it its business to know what the schools of journalism are doing and when every school of journalism will go out of its way to know what the newspapers are doing.

"We commend the practice which has grown up in some states, whereby newspaper editors and school of journalism may not have been noticed on dustry nalism authorities go over the lists of graduating classes and arrange so far as possible for the placement of graduates.

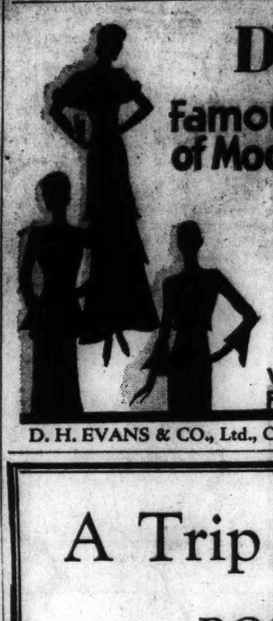
"We urge upon the organizations which this committee represents to forward in every possible way a better understanding and a greater coöperation between the press and schools of journalism."

The committee also voted to propose to the parent organizations that a study of journalism schools and of newspaper demands on them be made.

FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Three Emory professors—W. B. Baker, professor of biology; J. P. Corry, assistant professor of history, and Malcolm H. Dewey, professor of fine arts—have been selected for the traveling fellowships by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, according to announcements here.



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NEW TEA FROCKS for PRESENT WEAR

The new models indicate that the indispensable Tea Frock will be of a particularly attractive character during the present season. The lines are more feminine, picturesque, and the early Victorian influence is apparent; these are only a few of the more noticeable changes. We have a marvellous range of Tea Frocks and Tea Gowns from the popular priced models, of which the attractive Tea Frocks illlustrated are examples, to the very exclusive garments of rich quality materials, smart cut and intricate finish so essential to the fashions of today

Catalog of Spring Fashions Free

GRACEFUL TEA FROCK made from georgette, sleeveless frock cut on fitting lines, worn with circular coatee having soft fall of chiffon from sleeves. In black and a variety of fashionable colours..... 7½ GNS
In outsize, or made to order, 21/- extra.

DELIGHTFUL LACE TWO-PIECE TEA FROCK with tiny pleated frills on bodice of sleeveless frock, and edge of long sleeved coatee. In black, beige, and a few good colours 8½ GNS

BLACK CREPE-DE-CHINE COURT SHOE, underlays of black satin, Louis heel 42/-
Also available with one strap, pair 49/6

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

KNIGHT DESERTS POWER PLAN AS PARTY IS SPLIT

Move Regarded as Victory for Governor in New York Fight

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Faced with a party split over his policy on the St. Lawrence water power development at Massena Point, and the declaration by members of the Water Power Commission that they would not serve on the proposed state power authority unless their appointment met with the approval of both Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Legislature, John Knight, Senator, has abandoned his effort to amend the Cornaire bill naming the members of the commission.

His decision, which is regarded as a victory for Governor Roosevelt, came after a conference at the Republican Club with W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman, yesterday. Other leaders of the party also were present at the meeting. Their stand is expected to make it unnecessary for Governor Roosevelt to take the issue of executive authority in naming the commission, to the people.

Mr. Knight's position was announced in a statement issued at headquarters of the Republican State Committee soon after members of the Water Power Commission had made known their attitude. While they had recommended their own appointment to the power authority, they said they did not wish to accept the work if it were to be a matter over which there was contention between the Legislature and the Governor. Mr. Knight held up to question the sincerity of Governor Roosevelt in declaring that he opposed the Cornaire amendment upon the grounds that it usurped executive authority.

"Many have long questioned the sincerity of the attitude of the Governor on this development," Mr. Knight said. "His refusal now to approve a commission named by him plainly shows his purpose to continue this matter as a political issue.

"This amendment was proposed in order to expedite development. We were actuated by no political motive. We believe if the Governor were sincere, no good reason could be advanced why the commission should not be continued. To say that the naming of this commission was an invasion of executive prerogative is without foundation. Many laws naming individual commissioners have been enacted. Only last year we passed the Port Authority bill naming members in the act and the Governor signed it. The original rapid transit bill did the same thing. Countless illustrations might be made."

Mr. Knight's effort to have the Cornaire bill name the five power authority trustees has aroused dissension among a group of Republican senators who were prepared to vote against the amendment. Protest has been made also by the City Club of New York in a letter to Joseph A. McGinnies, Speaker, in which the club holds that the effort to name the commissioners probably is unconstitutional.

Plane Advertising on Sunday Stopped

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 6—The question as to whether advertising talks and features may be broadcast from an airplane flying over the city, to the annoyance of metropolitan dwellers, has become a live issue here.

The Rev. Dr. Christian Reisner, pastor of the Broadway Temple, believes that they should not, and when a trimotored airplane cruised over the city yesterday afternoon, broadcasting popular songs and advertising information for a dress-goods concern, he telephoned police headquarters and complained that the airplane was a nuisance.

The Department passed his complaint along to the police aviation unit at North Beach, Queens, and soon a police airplane appeared in the sky trailing the advertising aircraft.

They followed it for some time, checking its height by their altimeter, but at no time did it fly below 2500 feet, they said.

Harold Boyce, general manager of the Plane Speaker Corporation, who owned the airplane, said similar flights would be abandoned on Sundays in future.

BOY SAND MODELER GETS FREE COURSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Af. — Following upon his outstanding success in a local sand-modeling competition, Wallace Van Reenan, the 13-year-old son of a poor Cape Town widow, has been offered a free course in sculpture at the South African School of Applied Art.

Wallace is in standard VI at school and is always at the top of his class. Woodwork is his favorite subject, and his skill at modeling revealed itself so conspicuously at the recent beach competition that people who saw his work were unanimously of the opinion that with training he should go a long way.

Joseph Konya, the scenic artist who designed sets for many of the silent films at Hollywood, and Herbert V. Meyerowitz, the sculptor, directors of the School of Applied Art, were so impressed by the results of a test to which they submitted young Van Reenan that without hesitation they offered to be responsible for his early training.

Butler-Davis Contest for Senate Looming

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A picturesque political contest is in the making in Pennsylvania for next year, according to authoritative information in political quarters.

Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, of the U. S. Marine Corps, it is declared, will resign in the fall of this year and run for the United States Senate against James J. Davis (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania. General Butler, it is stated, will have the backing of Gov. Gifford Pinchot.

So far, General Butler has not definitely announced himself. He has stated his intention of retiring from the service in October and engaging in an extended lecture tour.

There is some doubt in Senate quarters whether Mr. Davis will stand for reelection. He is known to be chagrined at the challenge of his seat by the Senate campaign funds investigating committee. When the last session adjourned there was a strong intimation among some of the progressives that they would renew a demand for his elimination when Congress reconvened.

General Butler, it is said by his friends, will run as a dry if he contests for the Senate seat.

Robot Gives Plane Start on New Line

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J., April 6—A robot waved an arm here yesterday and a passenger plane took off and headed for Chicago on the first leg of an all-air transcontinental passenger service that is scheduled to transport passengers from coast-to-coast in 31 hours.

This particular robot shook hands with the pilot, William Williams, before he climbed into the cockpit, and made some gurgling noises that were interpreted as good wishes to the five passengers.

The service is being operated jointly by National Air Transport and Boeing Air Transport. The trip, which was inaugurated here at 9 a. m. yesterday, was scheduled to finish in San Francisco at 1:18 p. m., Pacific time, today. Intermediate stops were scheduled for Cleveland, Toledo, Cheyenne, North Platte and Reno.

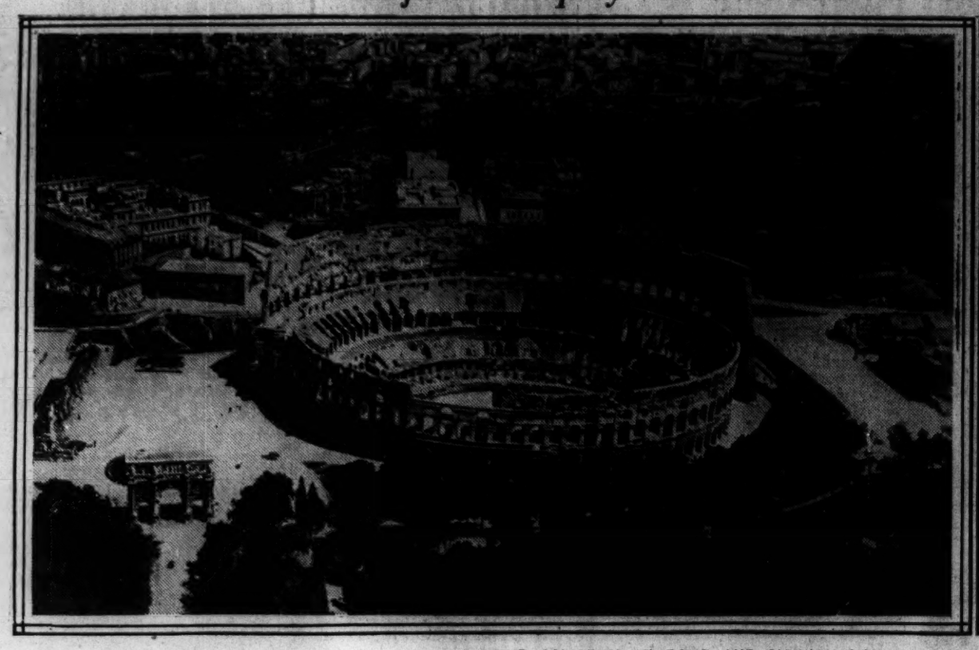
NEWSPAPERS VALUED IN ATLANTAN SCHOOLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Newspapers bring to the Atlantan schools much necessary information in the school program, according to Miss Mary Postell, superintendent of elementary schools.

"We use the bulletin boards and newspaper clippings to illustrate the latest point in social science, and even the three R's," stated Miss Postell.

Majestic Antiquity Vies With Colorful Folk Ways



THE COLISEUM AT ROME AND SICILIAN NATIVES

The Brilliant Gold and Red Painted Carvings of the Sicilian Carts, Set Off by the Crisp Lace, Velvet Bodices and Bright Aprons of the Native Women's Dress, Contribute to the Fascination of Sunny Italy, Which Is Perhaps More Generally Famed for Her Monuments of Imperial Rome.

Eggs Roll on White House Lawn as Peggy Ann and Peter Look On

Maypole Dance Planned by Mrs. Hoover, Music by Marine Band, Picnic Lunches and Games Add to Annual Fête for Washington Chidlren

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 6—While no evidence of any slump in prosperity was noted in the baskets of multi-colored Easter eggs and chocolate bunnies brought to the White House grounds by Washington youngsters on Easter Monday, cold winds and gray skies made the turnover small, and more rapid than usual.

The festivities took place between showers. President and Mrs. Hoover came out at the noon hour to greet their guests from the south portico. With them were Peggy Ann and Peter, their grandchildren. Peggy Ann waved greetings to the boys and girls waiting in the showers while Peter led the applause, clapping his hands vigorously.

"Where's your child?" was the query of the guards at the gates to every adult who did not hold at least one youngster by the hand. Today is children's day in Washington and it is they who take their parents to the all-day festivities at the White House.

Inside the gates attention was divided between the May pole dances planned by Mrs. Hoover, glimpses of Peggy Ann and Peter Hoover on the south portico, music by the Marine Band, picnic lunches and activities of talking motion picture photographers.

The children of the Cabinet, White House secretaries and a few other special guests viewed the sports from the portico of the White House. Girl Scouts acted as special helpers to mothers in returning strayed children and in directing play.

"Will you please tell these children how to roll Easter eggs; they have come all the way from New York for this and they don't know what to do?" a lady with two bewildered children, holding elaborate baskets, asked one of the Scouts. The girl explained that Washington children really have no set way to roll eggs. It is fun to send them gently down the grassy slopes, play ball with them, and "pick them" to see whose will crack first, but the best part of Easter Monday is the picnics and games.

Yesterday the President and Mrs. Hoover attended the first Easter sunrise service held at the amphitheater at the Arlington National Cemetery, conducted by the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of the District of Columbia. Later in the morning the President and his wife attended the morning 'services at the Friends' Meeting House.

At a second sunrise service at Walter Reed Hospital, thousands thronged the hillsides where annual services are conducted under army auspices. Vice-President Curtis aided in laying the corner stone of the new Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church in the afternoon.

The capital did its parading yesterday in winter garb under cloudy skies. While failure of the Japanese cherry blossoms to bloom for the day was a disappointment to many visitors in the city, brilliant forsythia bushes and magnolia trees in bloom in the parks and in private yards kept Easter from being entirely flowerless. Fifteen special trains brought Easter visitors to Washington yesterday, in addition to the return excursion trains which come in very week-end. More than 14,000 persons, including visitors from all parts of the country and government officials, went out to Mount St. Alban for the observances at the Washington cathedral.

Circus Monopoly Project Charged

CHICAGO, April 6 (AP)—A $1,040,000 damage suit charging that Sells-Floto Circus, Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey and affiliated concerns conspired to form a monopoly in the circus business was filed in United States District Court today on behalf of the Western Show Company, Zack T. Miller and the Miller Brothers 101 Ranch.

The bill of complaint charges the defendants with various illegal acts in the execution of their conspiracy, among them was the "enticing" of Tom Mix, motion picture actor, from the employ of the plaintiff to that of the Sells-Floto Circus at a weekly salary of $12,000.

It was also charged that the defendants caused the defacing of the plaintiffs' advertisements and spread false propaganda as to their financial standing.

Many other performers, not named in the bill, were alleged to have been lured by the defendants in an effort to eliminate competition of independent circus shows and create a monopoly.

EINSTEIN ENCOURAGES PACIFIST GATHERING

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein cabled encouragement to a "militant pacifism" mass meeting last night of the New History Society and 20 young people's organizations.

The meeting adopted as its watchword a statement of Dr. Einstein's: "If you can get 2 per cent of the population to assert in time of peace they will not fight, you can end war." Buttons bearing "Two Per Cent" will be given workers. The societies voted to seek to extend their work to foreign nations.

CHANGE IN CUBAN CABINET

HAVANA, April 4 (AP)—Dr. Jose Clemente Vivanco, Secretary of the Interior, today was appointed Secretary of State to succeed Dr. Francis Maria Fernandez, who resigned to enter the Cuban Senate.

ORES YIELDING LITHIUM FOUND IN SOUTH AFRICA

Substitute for Aluminum Has Big Possibilities in Airplane Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. Af.—The mineral which yields lithium has been discovered in almost inexhaustible quantities in South-West Africa. In Namaqualand the deposits are practically on the surface.

The importance attached to this mineral, called lilithia mica, or more commonly lithium, can be gauged from the fact that chemists are experimenting with samples from South Africa day and night in the huge Metallgesellschafte factory at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany. And not only has this mineral been found to be radio-active, but from it a metal lighter and stronger than aluminum can be extracted.

Once the lithium mining industry is established it will have far-reaching effects on the manufacture of aircraft and motors, the process of extracting radium, and on the manufacture of stained glass windows, pottery, and enameled articles, it is forecast by experts.

IMMIGRATION CURB ADVISED

KINGSTON, Jamaica (By U. P.)—The prohibition of Syrian and Chinese immigration for the next three years was advised recently by an alien investigating committee in its report to the Legislative Council. Amendment of the laws affecting Oriental gambling, which is said to be a menace to the community, was also proposed.

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IN DISGUISE

They may seem pyjamas to the uninitiated, but in readity they are the last word in dinner frocks. They look like pyjamas, but in reality they are graceful two-piece gowns with the new divided skirt.

"ROSSLYN"—TWO-PIECE TEA FROCK in the new Nottingham Lace, lined Crepe-de-Chine, dress cut with the fashionable divided skirt, fitting bodice and small long sleeved coatee. In a large range of colours, also Black.

SPECIAL PRICE
8½ Gns.

"ROSITA"—This original TEA FROCK is made in good quality floral chiffon over Satin Beauté and has the new divided skirt with the over tunic, and small Coatee. In a good assortment of patterns.

SPECIAL PRICE
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Spring-inspired garments built from reliable materials that will stand splendid day-after-day wear. The tailoring and finish are the work of experts yet the Suits are offered by Barkers at very moderate prices.

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C. S. M. 1

THE TWO-PIECE ENSEMBLE IS CORRECT for Spring and summer wear. This very attractive model boasts a frock with pleated skirt section and is relieved at neck with ivory silk pique. It is worn under a matching coat with face-framing collar of summer fur, wool novelty crepe in oatmeal check design is the material used. The season's shades are Lido, Paris, Blue, Green, Brown, Cherry, Sand, Navy and Black. In small, average and outsize fittings.

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C. S. M. 2

C. S. M. 3

C. S. M. 3
DISTINCTIVE ENSEMBLE IN THE NEW WOVEN WOOL GEORGETTE. The chic coat is an ideal garment for all wear, being lined throughout with crepe to tone. Its companion frock of the georgette is designed on the newest semi-fitting lines, is obtainable in five fittings. S. S. W., S. W., W. W. O. S. and O. S. Fashion's shades are Almond Green, Lido, Prussian Blue, Brown, Sand, Navy and Black.

PRICE 7½ GNS.

C. S. M. 3
NAVY AND BLACK HOPSACK WEAVE SUITING is the material used in the tailoring of these excellent suits. Textures, lining and workmanship are equal to garments at double the price. Coats are made single or double breasted style, whilst the skirt boasts the double side-pleat allowing width for easy movement. In S. S. W., S. W., W. & O. S. fittings.

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C. S. M. 4 C. S. M. 5 C. S. M. 6

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C. S. M. 4
WELL CUT CARDIGAN SUIT for wear under a tailored coat, smartly designed and becoming to all figures. The material used is a novelty spring weight suiting. The colours for the season include Lido, Sports Green, Navy, Black and Paris Blue.

PRICE 84/-

C. S. M. 5
BRITISH MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP RECOMMEND THIS EXCELLENT TAILORED SUIT. For spring fashion decrees the well fitting mode of fine wool suiting cut on severe tailored lines, so becoming to the smart woman. The normal waist line and square cut of the double breasted coat are interesting features whilst the new broad box pleat both back & front of skirt allows freedom for walking. Available in O.S., W.O.S., W., S.W., S.S.W. sizes. Colours Navy, Black and Brown.

PRICE 84/-

C. S. M. 6
SUITINGS IN FANCY DESIGNS are new and chic for today's wear—this coat is cut on semi-fitting lines whilst the accompanying skirt has deep side pleats. The new shades are Wood Brown, Stone, New Blue, Grey, also Navy and Black. In S. S. W., S. W., W., and O. S. Fittings.

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MINERS' APPEAL TO RED CROSS IS THE FINAL CALL

West Virginia Coal Fields Said to Be Worse Off Than Drought Areas

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 4—Little hope was held out here today for the Red Cross relief in the West Virginia mine fields requested by Brant A. Scott, vice-president of the West Virginia Mine Workers' Union.

Officials of the National Red Cross headed by James L. Fieser, vice-chairman, gave Mr. Scott a hearing yesterday, but Mr. Fieser pointed out there was no precedent for Red Cross relief to those suffering from unemployment.

Mr. Scott asked that an investigator be sent to the afflicted region in order that the Red Cross might see for itself the conditions which he said were worse than anything in the drought-stricken sections.

Mr. Fieser promised Mr. Scott to take up the matter with John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, as soon as possible, but gave him little ground for encouragement. He explained the Red Cross had gone into the drought relief problem with the entire resources of their organization and had, he thought, done a very creditable piece of work, but that unemployment relief was outside the general scope of their activities.

"Drought relief is on our beat," he said, "but not unemployment relief."

Mr. Scott replied that conditions have been serious for about six months, but up until the present local charities and small donations from Illinois and New York labor organizations had afforded some small relief. These outside contributions are now practically exhausted and the people have only the Red Cross left to turn to.

"If the Red Cross fails us our case is hopeless," he declared.

Wagner Asked to Visit the Coal Fields Himself

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 4 (AP)—Headquarters of the West Virginia Mine Workers' Union last night issued a statement saying Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, chairman of the Senate Committee on Unemployment Insurance, had been requested by Frank Keeney, president of the union, to make a personal investigation of employment conditions in the Kanawha Valley mine district.

The request was made, the statement said, in a telegram which asserted, "Conditions of the miners here are deplorable, unemployment is severe, and wages are so low that even those who work are near starvation."

The telegram, as quoted in the union headquarters' statement, also said that yesterday a 5 per cent wage cut was announced by the C. & G. Coal Company at Whitesville, where a wage reduction was imposed last December.

V. A. O. Gabany, general manager of the F. & G. Coal Company at Whitesville, said no reduction in wages had been put into effect but that the company had proposed a reduction of 5 per cent to its employees, which he said would enable the company to accept a contract that would assure steady employment for a year. The Keeney telegram mentioned the "C. & G. Coal Company" at Whitesville, but Mr. Gabany said the organization was the F. & G. Company.

At present, the mine official said, the company can work only one day a week. Mr. Gabany said under the 5 per cent reduction the lowest wage inside the mine for eight hours' work would be $3.27.

Red Cross Defines Stand

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—James L. Fieser, vice-chairman of the Red Cross, said today West Virginia coal mining conditions referred to it yesterday by the Wagner unemployment insurance committee did not come within the province of the National Red Cross.

Mr. Fieser said the whole tradition of the organization was to deal with disasters of a cataclysmic type, and not to meet local industrial distresses such as are occasioned by strikes, lockouts and unemployment.

Music in Boston

Handel and Haydn Society

Yesterday afternoon, in Symphony Hall, the Handel and Haydn Society gave its Easter concert, presenting for program "Exultate Deo," by Mabel Daniels, and "Hora Novissima," by Horatio Parker. The society was assisted by Jeanette Vreeland, soprano, Kathryn Meisle, contralto, Dan Gridley, tenor, and Nelson Eddy, bass. The People's Symphony Orchestra supplied the instrumental accompaniment to the chorus, and on an hour's notice, William Self gave able assistance at the organ in the absence of Mr. Burbank. Thompson Stone conducted.

With this society now in its one hundred and sixteenth season and the concert now under review its eight hundred and fifty-second, it is pleasant to find it presenting the work of a living composer, as well as one from the pen of one who reached an enviable position in the musical world in what may be broadly termed a contemporary period. Miss Daniels, a resident Bostonian, is a good craftsman. Her compositions for chorus are usually characterized by a melodious flow of melody, accompanied by harmonies very easy to listen to, yet never trite. The "Exultate Deo," composed for the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Radcliffe College, and yesterday given its first public performance, again revealed in Miss Daniels an inherent feeling for choral balance. The individual parts made no tremendous demand on any one section of the chorus, the music moved along in a straightforward, unaffected manner, avoiding the obvious yet never becoming inarticulate. From her place in the audience, Miss Daniels acknowledged the justly enthusiastic applause which followed a notable performance.

Having accustomed our ears to the consecutive dissonances contained in the choral scores of fairly recent presentation here in Boston, we find "Hora Novissima" refreshingly simple. One is never at a loss as to the composer's meaning. His harmonic scheme is consistent throughout, he does not impress experimentation upon his listeners. He provides solos, a quartet, single choruses and one double chorus, all founded upon thematic material worthy the text. In performance the Handel and Haydn Society found nothing with which to wrestle that had not previously been met in its strictly oratorio singing; therefore, one became increasingly aware that had Mr. Stone required greater finesse during the afternoon, his singers would have responded. With clean-cut phrasing and staccato enunciation, Mr. Stone led his forces through the greater part of the work. Not until the double chorus in Part II did we note an appreciable amount of genuine legato, cantabile singing, and probably the best bit of work in the entire composition came in the a cappela chorus.

Of the soloists one may speak in complimentary terms. Miss Vreeland, in excellent voice, gave to "O bona patria" both brilliance and beauty, and Miss Seisle lent uncommon interest to "Gens duce splendida," her rich contralto tones giving peculiar significance to the text. Mr. Eddy again justified earlier estimates of his ability to sing in melodious and satisfying manner and Mr. Gridley gave a most excellent account of himself in "Urbs Syon aurea." In all, a concert in which the audience evidently took great pleasure. G. M. S.

Theaters

"Death Takes a Holiday"

Plymouth Theater—The Professional Players revive "Death Takes a Holiday," adapted by Walter Ferris from the Italian of Alberto Casella. Week beginning April 4, 1931. The cast:

A Maid	Frances Amherst Johnson
Fedele	Thomas Bate
Duke Lambert	Ralph Locke
Alda	Eleanor Stuart
Duchess Stephanie	Olga Birkbeck
Princess of San Luca	Viva Birkett
Baron Cesarea	Wallace Erskine
Rhoda Fenton	Charlotte Andrews
Eric Fenton	Roland Bottomley
Corrado	Alan Willey
Grazia	Helen Vinson
Prince Sirki	Philip Merivale
Major Whitread	Frank Greene

Whatever one may feel privately about this extraordinary play, one admits the superb daring and originality of its theme. The Boston public is familiar with it, having welcomed the play for a longer engagement last October; that its amazing story has still the power to enthrall them was amply evidenced on Saturday evening.

Remembering that the Italian, Alberto Casella, wrote this play as a comedy, one marvels at the tumult of serious emotions, implications and conclusions which it provokes. People come away questioning each other: "What do you think it means? Oh no, I don't see it at all like that." Perhaps, after all, it does not profess to convey anything so very profound or final. One's theories, if carried too far, are likely to collapse pitifully. And yet the play does do several things. It tends to the breaking down of barriers of time and space—of time in particular. It shows clearly, too, the effects of intense fear by which all are overwhelmed except the soldier and the child. Giving way to this sensation of fear, because of something awesome which surrounds the stranger, the people of the castle lose what they treasure, the beautiful child, Grazia. Then, again, as the visitor himself told them, he could appear to them only in the guise which they as mortals ascribed to him. So the onlooker is moved to conjecture and to speculation. At least, he thinks, he thinks. And how few plays induce real thought nowadays!

The cast is but little changed since Boston saw this play earlier in the season. Now Ralph Locke plays Duke Lambert, the host, instead of Julian Royce, and Viva Birkett, not Irby Marshall, appears in the rôle of the Princess of San Luca. Both are competent. It is, of course, a play in which the central figure is all-important, all-absorbing. In his dual rôle Philip Merivale has sustained his impressiveness and his ironic charm.

M. W.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR CLINTON

CLINTON, Mass., April 6 (AP)—John B. O'Toole, chairman of the industrials committee of the Chamber of Commerce, announced this noon that the New England Chemical Associates have taken a lease of the Allen Street mill, owned for some years by Leopold L. Maynard of Providence, R. I. The company proposes to manufacture industrial cleaners.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis. "CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"-T": coast to coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern standard, unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 7

Vocal and Instrumental

"Footlight Echoes" (WOR). From "Bird in a Gilded Cage," a favorite of the 90's, to selections from "Queen High." 8.

"Musical Magazine" (WEAF—T). Half hour. 9.

Concert orchestra, Adolphe Dumont, conductor (Household—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 9.

Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist; concert orchestra, Hugo Mariani, conductor (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). "Works of Great Composers" period. 10.

Rhythmic Music

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (Allied Quality—WJZ—T). Mr. Whiteman says, "Meet the Boys." 8.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Seasonal program beginning with "Oh What Very Charming Weather." 8.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra (Florsheim—WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). "Meet the Boys" in this program, too. Listen for "I'm One of God's Children." 8:30. Anson Weeks and his orchestra. NBC Pacific. 9.

Sigmund Spaeth, master of ceremonies; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (Continental—WEAF—T). 9:30.

Cab Calloway and his orchestra (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 11:15.

Mound City Blue Blowers (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Fifteen minutes by a tooth comb, a clarinet, two banjos and a black suit case played with the fists and big toe. 11:45.

Harry Richman's Orchestra (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

"Appomattox" (Standard—WEAF Chain to WBEN, Buffalo). Anniversary story of Lee's surrender in the "Soconyland Sketch." 7:30.

"Saki Get Rich" (WJZ Chain to WDAY, Fargo). Radio's Hashimura Togo. 7:45.

"Death Valley Days" (Pacific Coast—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). The story of "Death Valley Scotty." 10.

"Clara, Lu and Em" (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10:30.

"Moon Maiden" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Mystery story written and taken part in by Valentine Williams and Alice Crawford. English co-author husband and wife, in the "Rapid Transit" period. 11.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6, 6:45.

Savannah Liners Orchestra (NBC—WJZ, WBZ). Semi-classical. 6:30.

Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (Philco—CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). Overture, The Magic Flute (Mozart); Country Gardens (Grainger); Finale, Symphony No. 8 (Beethoven); Bolero (Ravel). 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Forty-five minutes. 11.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Interviews by Edwin Alger. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief (Punk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati. CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). 6:45, 8.

"Big Business and the Market Basket" (WEAF—T). Three separate discussions in the Voters' Service period. 7.

Popular Soloists

Gus Van, songs and dialogue; instrumental trio (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). "Miniature Movies" period for children. 7:15.

Gene Austin (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). His recording of "Ramona" is reported to have sold well over the 2,000,000 mark. 10:45.

Daytime Programs

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 10 a.m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). String trio. 12 noon.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Seasonal talks. 12:30.

Pennsylvania Hotel Luncheon Music (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). 1.

United States Navy Band (WJZ Chain to KSTP, St. Paul). 1:30.

"World News About Women" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 2.

"Organ Melodies" (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Irma Glenn, from Chicago. 2:15.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain to WDAY, Fargo). 2:45.

Eleanor Wendell, organist (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 2:45.

"Music in the Air" (WJZ to KOA, Denver). Piano appreciation by series. 3.

"The Family Budget" (WEAF Chain to KSD, St. Louis). Dr. John Andrews, economics professor at New York University. 3.

Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone (WEAF Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). "Golden Gems" period. 3:30.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain to WMC, Memphis). Semi-classical orchestral period from Chicago. 3:30.

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Popular period from San Francisco featuring Clarence Hayes, tenor; the Coquettes, female trio; orchestra under the direction of Mahlon Merrick. 4.

"Little Theater Movement," Princess Laura Rospigliosi; Leo Reisman and his orchestra (Fond—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Feature, arrangement of Gershwin's "An American in Paris." 5.

"What Happened to Jane?" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Domestic drama. 5:30.

Radio Tonight

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Bay State Pianist.
7:00 Talk, Grace H. Bagley.
7:15 General Baking Program: Neal O'Hara, master of ceremonies; Sandy Moffat, deep water yachtsman; Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 Vocal duo; xylophone soloist.
8:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; Pennsoil Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Countess Albani, soprano; Brigadiers Quartet; General Motors Orchestra; Alfred Reeves, speaker.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes": "The Adventure of the Retired Colourman."
10:30 NBC, Army Day Program: speakers; Army Band.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.
11:15 NBC, Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Henry Busse and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-302m)

5:00 p. m.—Chats with Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 Concert program.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Markets; time; weather.
6:30 Bookman; sports; temperature.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Durham Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr. and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Harriette Elkind, violinist.
8:30 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Ohman and Arden, piano duo; Ruddy Wiedoeft, saxophonist; male trio; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy.
9:30 NBC, Chesebrough "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson: Rochester Civic Orchestra; Eugene Lowenthal, bass; George Frank, baritone.
10:30 NBC, Great Northern "Empire Builders" sketch: "Shoes of Eloquence."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:14 Edward McNeill's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Melody Snapshots": Organ and soloist.
5:10 "Show Tunes": orchestra.
5:15 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 CBS, Talk; time.
8:00 Yankee Network Salute to Advertising: orchestra and soloists.
6:30 Shepard Stores Modernists.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 Camille Girouard, baritone; Eleanor Fourtin, pianist; Paul Shirley, viola.
7:15 Baker Dance Orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 "Bringing Up Father."
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber Shop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Queena Mario, soprano; Simmons Symphony Orchestra.
9:00 Leo Reisman and his orchestra; "The Three Bakers," male trio.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; Pierre Brugnon, tenor; Taylor Buckley, baritone; style radiogram; Max Smollen's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Savino Tone Pictures"; Domenico Savino, conductor.
11:00 Eleven O'Clock Toast.
11:02 News; weather; time.
11:15 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Dick Lee, pianist.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Rhythm Twins.
6:00 Weather; instrumental music; temperature.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Weather; instrumental music; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:01 p. m.—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
1:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:45 p. m.—NBC, Eleanor Wendell, organist.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestral.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:35 p. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air."
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—WNAC Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artists' Recital.

WORLD TRADE PUTS SOVIET ISSUE AT TOP

(Continued from Page 1)

accounted for nearly one-half of Soviet imports from all sources.

Heads of important industries in many parts of Europe will, it is understood, address the International Chamber on the subject of Russian trade. It is understood that a group of them will advocate curtailing dealings with the Communist state, and that some will congratulate the United States on its diplomatic aloofness from the Russian Government.

Latest trade figures heighten the paradox of the situation, since American trade has flourished increasingly with Russia despite official aloofness, February figures showing exports of $21,000,000, while imports from Russia were $484,649.

The charge of Russian "dumping" hardly holds up, it will be asserted by advocates of Soviet trade, when only $1 worth of goods are being brought into the United States for every $46 sent to Russia.

In Russia meanwhile, according to experts, the critical need of outside credits with which to buy the manufactured goods necessary for carrying through the Five-Year Plan, is now even more intense. This is due to the universal decline in commodity prices. In the first two months of the calendar year, Russian exports were 530,000,000 tons above the corresponding months of 1930, an increase of one-third; but they sold for 25,000,000 rubles less, a decrease of one-fifth. The decrease in purchasing power is apparently more than 65 per cent. Soviet authorities have long insisted that they would throw their purchases to the country that made return purchases from them. With a new trade agreement just signed with Germany, it is thought likely here that a considerable share of the present trade with the United States may be diverted to Germany unless some means is found for the United States to increase its Soviet purchases.

Motion Pictures

"Le Petit Café"

The Fine Arts Theater, now "the house of international prize-winning films," gave "Le Petit Café" its Boston première Saturday afternoon.

Like a French hat, like a German toy, these foreign language films have an air about them. If you can follow the conversation, all the more fun. If you can't, you get the story just the same. In either case, they have the glamour of importation.

But "Le Petit Café" has the thumbprint of Hollywood upon it. It is a Paramount production. Nevertheless, it requires more than high school French to get the savor of the dialogue. The three principal French ladies chatter in a rush of agitated high-pitched tones. Small wonder, since their interests are all centered in the engaging Maurice Chevalier as Albert Lorifian, garçon de café, who quite inexplicably inherits $1,000,000, which he proceeds to spend by night whilst abiding by his 20-year contract as waiter by day. Maurice Chevalier never appears to take life seriously, at least in pictures. Always there is a song or a smile on his lips. He sees life gayly, whether or not he sees it whole.

Yvonne Vallée (wife to Maurice, not sister to Rudy), an attractive typically French brunette, is a lesser artist than her husband, but she found perhaps all there was in the part of the café owner's daughter who reached the winning post of a be-candled wedding cake after hurdling several purely papier-mâché obstacles. Françoise Rosay as Mlle. Edwige was inclined to overact. The Mlle. Berengère conceived by Tania Fedor could be found on any Hollywood location. Audré Berley's Pierre was a traditionally round and amusing cook; Paul, his assistant, played by George Davis, wore the gloomy face of the true comedian, and the café owner, Philibert, was realistically drawn by Emile Chautard.

The chief charm of this picture is in the delicious tongue of France. The plot, known in its English version as "The Playboy of Paris," is probably not more inconsequential than any other of its genre. The photography is conventional and commonplace compared with earlier and more direct Parisian importations. M. L.

BANK OFFICIALS INDICTED

LOS ANGELES, April 4 (AP)—Six former officials of the Pacific National Bank were indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury on charges of misapplication of $528,400 of the bank's funds. Federal officials said depositors were protected and would not be affected by the allied loss.

BEAUX-ARTS GROUP TO SAIL FOR PARIS

Graduates of the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, a French governmental institute, plan to sail for Paris on the American Shipper of the American Merchant Lines, to attend the dedication of a flagpole and bronze base on the grounds of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. The delegation has chartered the vessel for the mission, it is announced by William A. McIsaac, Boston representative of the steamship company. The steamer sails from New York May 21.

The bronze base design by P. C. Hirons and the 40-foot flagpole are to be forwarded from the United States by steamers of the United States Lines, through arrangements made by the French Government. Officials of the French Government, members of the school faculty, representatives of the American Chamber of Commerce, the United States Embassy, and the French Army and Navy, are to attend the installation ceremonies.

JAPAN CUTS NAVAL WORK STAFF

TOKYO, April 6 (AP)—More than 8000 workmen of the naval dockyards and arsenals were discharged today as a consequence of restriction of activities under the London Naval Treaty. The men affected were granted liberal discharge allowances.

Federal Rail Act Revision Advocated

Morris McDonald, president of the Maine Central Railroad, today told the Legislative Committee on Transportation that much improvement would result if the Transportation Act, under which all the roads in the country are regulated, were revamped, so that the railroad situation in New England could be safeguarded.

He discussed suggested combinations whereby New England roads would work with western trunk lines, saying that he "preferred to keep an open mind" so far as his own road is concerned until the railroad situation in southern New England is settled.

The Maine Central according to Mr. McDonald is owned in Maine, that is the majority of the common stock is held by its citizens. He said that he had no desire for any combination of the Maine Central with any other road excepting possibly the Boston & Maine.

Regarding the Port of Boston and the Maine Central Mr. McDonald reminded the committee that his road served a competitive port—Portland.

Force Is Increased on Tube Extension

Approximately 100 workmen are being added today to the force of 900 constructing the new Kenmore station and Governor Square subway extension. The increase is made necessary, Boston Elevated officials say, because of the unexpectedly large quantity of water which has been found 12½ feet below the surface and the release of hydrogen sulphide gas in both of the main shafts.

Difficulties are being overcome in carrying on the excavation work expeditiously without disrupting the network of pipes, conduits and water mains at this point. One of the most complicated features is the preparation for shifting the city water supply which now passes under Governor Square through two 48-inch cast-iron mains.

The water pipes and sewers are being rebuilt in other locations while other public utility concerns are moving their underground structures. One of the new water mains is to be located on the north side of Beacon Street, while the other will be on the south side of Governor Square.

It is estimated that the work of the extension will take about two years and require the employment of several hundred more workmen as the underground space for their operations becomes available.

TRAVEL TO FRENCH EXHIBIT MADE EASY

Work on the exhibits at the International and Colonial Exposition in Paris has been virtually completed and the exposition is to open May 1, according to William A. McIsaac of the United States Lines. Passports and visas will not be required during the period of the exposition, which closes Oct. 31, he states. Presentation of an identification card or papers which have been certified by the French consul in the country of the visitor's origin will be necessary, however, in lieu of the regular requirements, he said.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Poet, a Preacher, and a Gentleman

IN 1638 a poet sent a gift to a preacher by the hand of a gentleman.

It is not hard to picture the poet sitting at a writing table in his Essex home and signing his name to the finished work that he planned to send across the Atlantic. Francis Quarles was then forty-six, just about the age that he appears to be in the portrait that has come down—a man with a full round face, a fattish, jovial chin, the tiny goatee and mustache then in fashion, and the quietly rich clothing befitting a gentleman of modest means but royalist inclinations.

Quarles had already begun to reap the fruits of a fame that was destined to wax great in the next century, and after that to die out. No doubt he would have scoffed with proper deprecation if anyone had told him that his "Divine Emblems" would be read in every cottage throughout England. He must have heard from one source and another that humble men found manna and honey of the honeycomb in the "Emblems"; but, sweet as any honest praise must be to a writer, this was not the praise his heart desired. He would have preferred to win a more cultivated and fastidious audience. It would have warmed his devoted heart if some commendation might have come from the King's household, or from court circles. Quarles had served a princess of the blood in his time, had gone in the train of the lovely and high-spirited Elizabeth Stuart when she went to Germany as bride of the Elector Palatine. If only he might have written her "Epithalamion" as John Donne did! But it was his lot to please the multitude.

Quarles pulled fretfully at his goatee and tried to erase the puzzling thought that readers of his own sort turned to Herbert, to Vaughan, and Crashaw, while he was esteemed by the lowly and the puritanical.

He drew what comfort he could from the love of the many. He wrote simply, straightforwardly — perhaps too roughly for a dainty taste. Fine-drawn figures, quaint conceits were for the learned. A bird, a brook, a beam of sunlight gave him his inspiration. In such homely objects he found an "emblem" which furnished a text for his moralizing.

Before him on the shelf of his table were the books he had written: first, a paraphrase of the book of Job which had pleased him marvelously when he did it; then the "Divine Fancies" which he now knew was far better; "The World's Theater"; and then the "Emblems"—"visible poetry" bringing some familiar object to the eye and linking it with a lesson. A striking word, a flash of humor—rough, country humor, no doubt—these were something on the credit side. Whatever else his work might me, it was his own. He was no careful ape.

He was a tolerant man, and though a loyal adherent of church and King, he had no hesitancy in signing his name to a metrical translation of half a dozen Psalms for a Puritan minister in a Puritan colony.

July, 1638—a plain dwelling-house, with the marks of the adze not yet softened by weather, stood in the plot of Boston ground now bounded by Ashburton Place and Pemberton Square. The house was a little larger than its neighbor on that scraggly knoll, for an addition had been made to it for Harry Vane when he lived in the colony. Above the main room was a chamber where John Cotton was accustomed to study, write his sermons, and receive those who came for advice. Here he went to "sweeten his mouth with a morsel of Calvin" before he sought his bed. Here he helped Anne Hutchinson to write her painful and useless letter of recantation, and here, perhaps, he framed the burning words of her excommunication.

Now at his desk in the upper room sat John Cotton. He was a man of comfortable build, with hair already white and features of pleasing symmetry. His ever busy pen was in his hand. It was not enough that he should write sermons. Letters, letters—to friends in the colony and back in England, letters of advice, of explanation, of arbitration, and pamphlets to vindicate the colony—sometimes to vindicate his own acts. Active, benign of face and moderate of speech, more venerable than his forty-eight years, he was continually in demand as an adjuster, a mediator and an apologist. He was tactful, courteous, placid, a pourer of oil upon troubled waters. Nothing in the life of the colony was too difficult or too far-reaching to be submitted to John Cotton's advice, nothing was too trivial to devour the time of this busy but equable man.

Church music was one of these matters. Not until later did his views on that subject appear in print, but oral expression of them had without the faintest doubt been often demanded of him. "We hold and believe," he wrote, "that not onely the Psalmes of David, but any other spirituall Songs recorded in Scriptures, may lawfully be sung in Christian churches." In the privacy of their own homes he thought it proper that those gifted in verse making and voice should sing songs of their own devising, "yea, frame them and sing them but privately." The public use of hymns, except translations from the Scriptures, and the public use of any instrument except the human voice, Cotton could not approve.

Translations that were not too closely associated with the ritual the Puritans had abandoned were hard to find. Two years later the new printing press at Cambridge started its career with publishing the Bay Psalm Book, "the joint production of the chief divines in the country" and supervised by the reverend gentlemen, Mather, Eliot and Weld. Their aim, as set forth by Mather in the preface, was to "respect rather a plaine translation than to polish our verses into the sweetnes of any paraphrase." It seems quite possible that, for the benefit of the editors of that work, Mr. Cotton may have gone out of his way to obtain a model from an admired poet overseas. At any rate, he received that day in early July, by the hand of a gentleman just come from England, a gift from Mr. Francis Quarles.

John Josselyn, Gentleman, came from England in the ship called the New Supply. During the year that he remained in New England on this visit he spent much of the time traveling about to the various settlements, but while he was near Boston he stayed on Noddles Island with the churchman, Samuel Maverick, who according to Josselyn was "the only hospitable man in the colony." Josselyn was something of a versifier himself, and like Quarles he was a "chronologer." As the fruit of his two trips to America he published a "Chronological Table of the Most Remarkable Passages from the First Discovery of the Continent of America to 1673"—a table of striking errors. He was also the first of America's nature-fakers and included in his "Relation of Two Voyages to New-England" some deliciously fantastic tales of animal life on the new continent.

An entry in his "Relation" reads:

"Having refreshed myself for a day or two upon Noddles-Island, I crossed the Bay in a small Boat to Boston, which was then rather a Village, than a Town, there not being above 20 or 30 houses; and presenting my respects to Mr. Winthrope the Governour, and to Mr. Cotton the Teacher of Boston Church, to whom I delivered from Mr. Francis Quarles the poet, the Translation of the 16, 25, 51, 88, 113, and 137 Psalms into English Meeter, for his approbation, being civilly treated by all I had occasion to converse with, I returned to my lodging."

How much good the translation of the accomplished English poet did, the ear-racking inventions of the "Bay Psalm Book" testify.

W. K. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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14 pages	2 cents
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24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Dutch Edition) (Scandinavian Edition) (Braille Edition)
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Between Times. From a Line Engraving by Stanley Anderson

Men of Old Maine

Farmers and sailors; from the land they drew
Their daily bread, and timbers for their ships;
They sailed to climes where palms and spices grew,
Or where chill blasts left salt upon their lips.

The pines stepped shoreward from the leafy hills,
To bear their sails afar upon the ocean;
O, what a joy as the top-gallant fills;
Art in excelsis; poetry in motion!

Sailors and merchant-princes; sons of Maine;
The homesteads built by them were built to stay;
The long years pass; the tempests beat in vain;
The houses stand; the sails, Oh, where are they?

Yet much remains; while sails have disappeared,
The pines still flourish on the mountain-sides;
Though men and sails to other ports have cleared,
Past all recall, their memory abides.

Stern, silent, brave and true, and tender-hearted;
Hearts of our hearts; those good, old sons of Maine;
Sailors and ships have long ago departed;
We may not look upon their like again.

DONALD BAIN

A Clear Midnight

To persons standing alone on a hill during a clear midnight such as this the roll of the world eastward is almost a palpable movement. The sensation may be caused by the panoramic glide of the stars past earthly objects, which is perceptible in a few minutes of stillness, or by the better outlook upon space that a hill affords, or by the wind, or by the solitude; but whatever be its origin, the impression of riding along is vivid and abiding. The poetry of motion is a phrase much in use, and to enjoy the epic form of that gratification it is necessary to stand on a hill at a small hour of the night, and, having first expanded with a sense of difference from the mass of civilized mankind, who are dream-wrapt and disregardful of all such proceedings at this time, long and quietly watch your stately progress through the stars.—THOMAS HARDY, in "Far From the Madding Crowd."

Margaret Fuller Visits George Sand

Though at first not familiar with the sound of the French language, she soon had some pleasant acquaintances, and was not long in finding her way to the literary and social eminences who were prepared to receive her as their peer.

First among these she mentions George Sand, to whom she wrote a letter, calling afterwards at her house. Her name was not rightly reported by the peasant woman who opened the door, and Margaret, waiting for admittance, heard at first the discouraging words, "Madame says she does not know you." She stopped to send a message regarding the letter she had written, and as she spoke, Madame Sand opened the door and stood looking at her for a moment.

"Our eyes met. I shall never forget her look at that moment. The doorway made a frame for her figure. She is large, but well formed. She was dressed in a robe of dark violet silk, with a black mantle on her shoulders, her beautiful hair dressed with the greatest taste, her whole appearance and attitude, in its simple and ladylike dignity, presenting an almost ludicrous contrast to the vulgar caricature idea of George Sand. Her face is a very little like the portraits, but much finer. The upper part of the forehead and eyes are beautiful, the lower strong and masculine, expressive of a hardy temperament . . . but not in the least coarse, the complexion olive, and the air of the whole head Spanish." This striking apparition was further commended to Margaret's eyes by "the expression of goodness, nobleness, and power" that characterized the countenance of the great Frenchwoman.

Madame Sand said: "C'est vous," and offered her hand to Margaret, who, taking it, answered: "Il me fait du bien de vous voir" ("It does me good to see you"). They went into the study. Madame Sand spoke of Margaret's letter as charmante, and the two ladies then talked on for hours, as if they had always known each other. Madame Sand had at that moment a work in the press, and was hurried for copy, and beset by friends and visitors. She kept all these at a distance, saying to Margaret: "It is better to throw things aside, and seize the present moment." Margaret gives this résumé of the interview: "We did not talk at all of personal or private matters. I saw, as one sees in her writings, the want of an independent, interior life, but I did not feel it as a fault. I heartily enjoyed the sense of so rich, so prolific, so ardent a genius. I liked the woman in her, too, very much; I never liked a woman better."—JULIA WARD HOWE, in "Margaret Fuller."

STANLEY ANDERSON has, in much of his work, shown a preference for depicting his models in repose, and his print, "Between Times," is no exception. Movement is a negligible quantity, as far as the figures which it contains are concerned.

The title is happily chosen. It harmonizes singularly well with the mood of the whole scene, especially with the two fishermen who lounge in the foreground. They are evidently much interested in what is going on in the boat below the solid stone wall on which they are resting. What that is, is left to the imagination, but it takes little to arrest the attention of idlers. The two men, however, have furnished the artist with a motif which affords him scope for bold draftsmanship and clever craftsmanship. It gives a pronounced plastic force, both to the men and even more to their clothes.

It seems also to be a case of "between times" for all the people, grouped in twos and threes, on the opposite quay. The man to the right with one arm raised is certainly trying to induce someone to come and have a look at his goods, whatever they may be; but there does not appear to be any eager response.

No, it is "between times" throughout—except for observant Mr. Stanley Anderson, with his pencil and sketchbook.

Two Astronomers and a Ballad

The longitude work naturally took me to the Royal Observatory which has made the little town of Greenwich so famous. It is situateed some eight miles east from Charing Cross, on a hill in Greenwich Park, with a pleasant outlook toward the Thames. From my youth up I had been working with its observations, and there was no institution in the world which I had approached, or could approach, with the interest I felt in ascending the little hill on which it is situated. When the Calabria was once free from her wharf in New York harbor, and on her way down the Narrows, the foremost thought was "Off for Europe; we shall see Greenwich!" The day of my arrival in London I had written to Professor Airy, and received an answer the same evening, inviting us to visit the observatory and spend an afternoon with him a day or two later.

I was shown around the observatory by an assistant, while my wife was entertained by Mrs. Airy and the daughters inside the dwelling. The family dined as soon as the day's work was over, about the middle of the afternoon. After the meal, we sat over a blazing fire and discussed our impressions of London.

"What place in London interested you most?" said Airy to my wife.

"The first place I went to see was Cavendish Square."

"What was there in Cavendish Square to interest you?"

"When I was a little girl, my mother once gave me, as a birthday present, a small volume of poems. The first verse in the book was:

"'Little Ann and her mother were walking one day
Through London's wide city so fair;
And business obliged them to go by the way
That led them through Cavendish Square!'"

To our astonishment the Astronomer Royal at once took up the thread:

"'And as they passed by the great house of a lord,
A beautiful chariot there came,
To take some most elegant ladies abroad,
Who straightway got into the same,'"

and went on to the end. I do not know which of the two was more surprised: Airy, to find an American woman who was interested in his favorite ballad, or she to find that he could repeat it by heart. The incident was the commencement of a family friendship. — SIMON NEWCOMB, in "The Reminiscences of An Astronomer."

Proč zlo je neskutečné

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

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Všechna logika Křesťanské Vědy je založena na předpoložení, že Bůh je jediný stvořitel, jediná příčina pravé existence. Protože každý druh vytváří sobě podobný druh, vše co Bůh tvoří musí nutně podobati se Jeho povaze; to jest, vše co je skutečné, musí býti dobré. Nikdo nemůže rozumně říci, že zlo má v sobě část povahy dobra; proto, jsouc prosté dobra, podle křesťanské vědecké logiky následuje, že zlo může míti jen domnělou existenci; jinými slovy řečeno, že je neskutečné.

Ale, dovozuje někdy kritik, je to nesmyslné říci, že zlo je neskutečné, když mohu vidět jeho svědectví na všech stranách. Nemůže býti popřeno, že takové svědectví je patrné hmotným smyslům, ale tu zase Křesťanská Věda přichází se zjevně dokázatelným prohlášením, že hmotné smysly samy jsou neskutečné. V případě, že tento výrok zdál by se býti překvapujícím, mělo by se též říci, že k stejnému závěrku došli jisti lidé vynikající na poli přírodovědy. Krom toho tento výrok má biblickou autoritu; a je to Bible, na které je založeno učení Křesťanské Vědy.

Většina lidí bude souhlasiti, že hmotné smyslové svědectví je často velice nespolehlivé. I vzdušný obraz pouště bude se zdáti skutečným hmotnému smyslu, dokud nepřijde dostatečná osvícenost rozumu, aby rozptýlila mylné věření. Hmotné smysly dělají si nároky, že vládnou člověkem, že je jimi opanován a zotročen; ale Křesťanská Věda ukazuje na cestu z takové poroby do svobody pravé individuality člověka jakožto dítě Boha, povzbuzené duchovním smyslem.

V první kapitole Genese je předložen popis pravého stvoření. Člověk je tam zapsán jakožto stvořený k Božímu obrazu a podobě. A jsouc vždy v shodě s Bibli, Křesťanská Věda prohlašuje, že Bůh je nekonečný Duch neb Mysl. Takto člověk, Boží obraz a podoba, musí nutně býti jako Bůh—duchovní.

V prvuzmíněném zápisu o stvoření není učiněna žádná zmínka o zlu; stvoření je tam prohlášeno za dobré, velice dobré. Ale povstává otázka, Co s "člověkem" stvořeným z "prachu země," o němž je zmínka v druhé kapitole Genese? Co se zlem vyličeným tam a v následujících kapitolách? Křesťanská Věda podává ponaučení o této věci a jasně ukazuje, že druhý popis stvoření je alegorický. Člověk Adam, utvořený z prachu, žena udělaná z Adamova žebra, strom vědění dobrého a zlého, mluvící had, všechny jsou mytologické figury, jichž je užito na rozdíl od duchovních skutečností, uvedených v první kapitole knihy.

Skrze učení Křesťanské Vědy počíná se lépé rozuměti, že hmotné tělo neustavuje člověka v podobě Boha, nýbrž že člověk ve skutečnosti není závislý na žádném tělesném složení neb podmínce; neb jak Apoštol Pavel vykládá, "Jím (Bohem) živi jsme, a nybeme se, i tvráme." Křesťanská Věda učí, kterak seznávati pravé býti člověka jakožto dítě Boha, bez hříchu, čisté a svobodné. V tom leží moc, kterou je choroba vyléčena a hříchmi zničen. Takové seznání ale může přijíti jen když máme správné porozumění pro Boha jakožto nekonečnou, všemocnou, všemilující božskou Mysl. Je to na základě duchovního porozumění a ne na základě pouhého věření nebo slepé víry, na kterém se může dokázati, že choroba a hříchy—veškeré zlo—jsou neskutečné.

Žádný jasnější výrok, týkající se shoruvedeného, nebylo by možno učiniti než byl ten, dán Mary Baker Eddy v Křesťanské Vědecké učebnici "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu, str. 339). Píše: "Základ veškerého zdraví, bezhříšnosti a nesmrtelnosti je veliké faktum, že Bůh je jediná Mysl; této Mysli nemá býti pouze věřeno, nýbrž jí musí býti porozuměno. Sprostiti se hříchu skrze Vědu znamená zbaviti hřích každé domnělé mysli neb skutečnosti a nikdy nedoznati, že hřích může míti inteligenci neb moc, bolest neb slast." A na stejné stránce prohlašuje, "Jenom ti, kteří se kají z hříchu a opouštějí neskutečné, mohou plně rozuměti neskutečnosti zla." Mužovi neb ženě, který rozjímá o těchto slovech, má býti stále více jasno, že prohlášení, že zlo je neskutečné, je absolutní výrok, kterému může býti porozuměno a který může býti zjevně dokázán všemi, kteří opravdu milují jen dobro.

Stále rostoucí počet případů uzdravení a obrození způsobené přisluhováním Křesťanské Vědy naznačuje, že je víc a více rozuměno výroku, že zlo je neskutečné. Těm, kterým zdá se to býti "tvrdá řeč," má se říci, že malé děti, poučené v Nedělní škole Křesťanské Vědy, chápou ji snadně. Jedno z nich, když se ho skeptik tázal, "Proč mi říkáte, že zlo je neskutečné?" odpovědělo šťastně, bez rozmýšlení, "Protože Bůh udělal vše dobré."

Gothenburg Romance

The approach to Gothenburg from the sea is singularly beautiful in fine weather. The first object that comes into view after passing the islands is the tall tower of the Masthuggs Kyrka at Majorna; and then as the steamer draws nearer to her moorings the whole panorama of the busy port, crowded with shipping, with enormous floating docks and shipbuilding yards on one hand, and the towers and buildings of the town on the other, stretches out before one in all its splendour. The very heart of Gothenburg is its port, and I have never tired of walking along the quays, watching the fishing-boats come puffing up the river with the aid of their auxiliary engines, and the busy little passenger-steamers, engaged in maintaining communication between Gothenburg and the islands of the Skärgård, darting to and fro among the heavy cargo-boats.

Among Gothenburg's greatest natural attractions are the beauty of its skies and the exquisite loveliness of its sunsets. From some point of vantage such as the summit of Keiller's Park on the right bank of the river, the view on a fine evening in summer when the sun has just gone down, can hardly be surpassed. The whole sky is brilliant with colour, with expanses of purple and fiery red and delicate mauve, and islands of rosy-tinted cloud, floating in the illimitable empyrean. Slowly the colours change, the shadows grow deeper. Afar in the distance, at the river's mouth, the rocky islets take on a shade of deepest blue and the sea surrounding them becomes a stretch of glittering silver. The blue darkens gradually, but the water still catches and reflects the sky's last, palest gleams of light. Meanwhile the town has been illuminated and a myriad yellow points of fire sparkle and flicker all along the left bank of the river, as far as the eye can see. Gothenburg, for a moment, has clothed herself with romance, and the sight she now presents is scarcely less thrilling than that of Barcelona seen at nightfall from the heights of Tibidabo. She is tranfigured, scarcely recognizable. One descends the rocky pathway on to the level, boards the ferry-boat and reaches Gothenburg's crowded central boulevard, the Ostra Hamngatan.—DOUGLAS GOLDRING, in "Northern Lights and Southern Shade."

Why Evil Is Unreal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE statement made in Christian Science that evil is unreal sometimes appears to be a stumbling-block to individuals who are not conversant with the teachings of this religion. The seeming obstacle vanishes, however, when one commences to gain even a little understanding of these teachings.

All the logic of Christian Science is based on the premise that God is the only creator, the only cause of true existence. Because like produces like, everything that God creates must necessarily partake of His nature; that is, everything that is real must be good. No one can reasonably say that evil has in it anything of the nature of good; therefore, being devoid of goodness, it follows, according to Christianly scientific logic, that evil can have only a supposititious existence; that, in other words, it is unreal.

"But," sometimes argues the critic, "it is absurd to say that evil is unreal, because I can see evidences of it on every hand." It cannot be gainsaid that such evidences are apparent to the material senses, but here again Christian Science comes forward with the demonstrable declaration that the material senses themselves are unreal. In case this statement should appear startling it should also be said that the same conclusion has been arrived at by certain people of eminence in the field of natural science. The statement, moreover, has Biblical authority; and it is on the Bible that Christian Science teaching is based.

Most people will agree that material sense testimony is often very unreliable. Even a desert mirage will appear real to material sense until sufficient enlightenment comes to the understanding to dispel the erroneous belief. The material senses claim to govern man, to dominate and enslave him; but Christian Science points the way out of their thralldom into the freedom of man's true individuality as a child of God, actuated by spiritual sense alone.

In the first chapter of Genesis there is presented an account of the true creation. Man is there recorded as being created in God's image and likeness. And Christian Science, always in agreement with the Bible, declares that God is infinite Spirit or Mind. Accordingly man, God's image and likeness, must necessarily be like God—spiritual.

In the aforementioned record of creation no mention is made of evil; creation is there declared to be good, very good. But the question arises, What about "man" formed from "the dust of the ground," as mentioned in the second chapter of Genesis? What about the evil depicted there and in following chapters? Christian Science gives enlightenment as to this and shows clearly that the second account of creation is allegorical. The man, Adam, formed from dust, the woman made from Adam's rib, the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, the talking serpent, all are mythological, material figures used in contradistinction to the spiritual realities which are presented in the opening chapter of the book.

It is becoming better understood through the teachings of Christian Science that the material body does not constitute man in God's likeness, but that man is in reality independent of any bodily structure or condition; for as the Apostle Paul points out, "In him [God] we live, and move, and have our being." Christian Science teaches how to cognize man's true being as a child of God, sinless, pure, and free. Herein lies the power by which sickness is healed and sin destroyed. Such cognizance, however, can come only by having a correct understanding of God as infinite, omnipotent, all-loving divine Mind. It is on the basis of spiritual understanding, not mere belief or blind faith, that sickness and sin—all evil—may be proved to be unreal.

No clearer statement relative to the above could be made than that given by Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 339). She writes: "The basis of all health, sinlessness, and immortality is the great fact that God is the only Mind; and this Mind must be not merely believed, but it must be understood. To get rid of sin through Science, is to divest sin of any supposed mind or reality, and never to admit that sin can have intelligence or power, pain or pleasure." And on the same page she declares, "Only those, who repent of sin and forsake the unreal, can fully understand the unreality of evil." To the man or woman who ponders these words it should become increasingly clear that the declaration that evil is unreal is an absolute statement which may be understood and demonstrated by all who truly love only good.

The continually increasing number of cases of healing and regeneration brought about through the ministrations of Christian Science indicate that the statement that evil is unreal is becoming more and more understood. To those who consider it "an hard saying" let it be said that little children taught in Christian Science Sunday Schools grasp it readily. One of these on being asked by a skeptic, "Why do you tell me that evil is unreal?" happily and spontaneously replied, "Because God made everything good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.]

In Miniature

His is an odd occupation. From a commercial standpoint it may have its drawbacks, but there can hardly be a doubt as to its being a fascinating vocation. He is a cabinetmaker and his handicraft is confined to one type of product; for he fashions, with skill, affection and great patience, secretaries—in miniature. They range in height from four to eight inches.

When these reproductions of American Colonial secretaries are completed, they are used by a collector who, at the present moment, is reputed to have the largest and finest collection of miniature books in the world. The cabinetmaker may or may not share in the collector's flair for the thumbnail volumes, embracing such titles as the Koran, in exquisite binding, and sets of Shakespeare in volumes one inch in height; but his handiwork would testify that he has great delight in his own part of the adventure.

The tiny shelves, doors of leaded glass, knobs and drawers in which are housed the infinitesimal volumes, all bespeak the unhurried satisfaction of a worker in wood. Does he, one wonders, look with a pardonable pity on the maker of full-sized secretaries, and smile his gratitude as he begins to fashion another bookcase which will shelter the prized miniature volumes?

Spring on the Farm

I remember a spring dawn on a farm. Night had warmly hung over the earth like a dark-blue flower, . . . laying velvet fingers on the dreaming world. Long before daylight I was awake, looking in childlike wonder at the superbly blazing morning star, effulgent just above the misty oaks beyond the sleeping meadow. An air odorous as Eden softly moved the curtains by my window. Now the east was brightening with a cool, gray premonition of dawn. Far, peaceful cries were heard from awakening farms.

Now the farm creatures began to stir. The cattle heaved themselves humpily from their couches by the haystack. The turkeys, now off the roost, began their faint fussings. Bespangled with fragrant dew, the pea vines and strawberry plants in the garden began to take shape out of the lifting mantillas of mist. Almost as native to the farm as the cattle and the fowls, as the dawn unfolded flowerlike, a bobwhite, mounted on a fence post in the far pasture, began his ringing wild whistling. Flaring over the ridge of hills now came the sun. Day on the farm had commenced. . .

The gardener is always humble. He walks with wonder, and toils amid poetic miracles. Well he knows that there is magic in the garden in the spring, and in every field and wood. Out of the rayless darkness of the soil rise sunsets and dawns of bloom. Something there is that whispers to the lonely little seed, "Awake and live." Out of the dust the fairy wild flowers make their artful artless gowns. Out of the dust the oaks and the hickories, the walnuts and the beeches, receive their massive crowns. —From "Peace in the Heart," by ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by

MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCK MARKET REACTS AFTER EARLY ADVANCE

Resumption of Selling Encouraged by Inability of Steel to Rally

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Weakness of the steel shares contributed substantially to a reaction in stock prices today, after an early upturn, based on short covering.

Forenoon advances of 1 to 3 points were generally eliminated, and many of the leaders sold under the Saturday close. U. S. Steel dropped more than 2 points to a new low, and there were similar losses in New York Central, Eastman Kodak and du Pont.

Bethlehem, Crucible, Westinghouse, International Harvester and Johns-Manville yielded about a point.

Auburn Auto lost all of a 16-point advance. Sales approximated 1,500,000 shares.

With the early spring shipping season ending on the passing of Easter, and steel mill activity showing signs of having reached a seasonal peak, Wall Street has entered a period of watchful waiting. The scanty amount of real liquidation which has appeared in the stock market is regarded as one of the most encouraging aspects of the situation.

Liquidation Mopped Up

Necessitous liquidation appears to have been well mopped up last December and the distribution of fixed trust shares seems to be taking up much of the trickle of discouraged selling by investors.

At the same time, a broad demand for either stocks or bonds such as might be expected as a forerunner of business recovery has as yet failed to appear.

Premature bullish efforts to put up stocks has probably hurt investors' confidence. The weekly surveys of investment advisory issues continue to stress the opportunities offered by what seems to be the low area of a major economic cycle, but at the same time suggest purchases of equity shares only on substantial declines.

The bond market was dull and sluggish. Call money rose to 2 and then to 2½ per cent once more, the highest since Jan. 2, after renewals at 1½, probably reflecting withdrawals in connection with the government offering of Treasury certificates expected tomorrow. The remaining points of uncertainty in the foreign situation are still a depressing influence in foreign government issues.

Bond Trading Dull

The bond market was dull and irregularly lower today.

Some firmness appeared among the industrial issues but the turnover in most of this group was smaller than in the rails or public utilities. American Smelting 5s reflected a good demand. Armour 4½s moved relatively active but sales of the majority of the industrial group were limited to a few small transactions.

Foreign obligations were usually lower. Colombia 6s of October, 1961 dropped about 1 point, and German 5½s and 7s were fractionally off. United States Government obligations were so dull that no sales were reported in some of this group by midday. Fluctuations were narrow and mixed.

Public utility issues were moderately active. A large number of this group sold at unchanged prices and most of the fluctuations were narrow. Gains and declines were about equally numerous. Detroit Edison 4½s, Cincinnati Gas & Electric Series A 4s, American Telephone debenture 5s and North American 5s of 1961 were active and steady.

Railroad obligations continued their uncertain way and provided more fluctuations than most other groups. Some basis of encouragement was afforded by the fact that most of the net changes were narrow and without a definite trend.

Stock-privilege bonds were dull and irregular.

Call money on the stock exchange rose to 2 per cent today but this firmness did not cause the dullness in bonds, which was regarded as the result of the lack of a broad public interest in them.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; U. S. Steel at new 1931 low.

Bonds: Weak; foreign issues slump.

Curb: Irregular; leaders sag after early rally.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; German mark firm.

Cotton: Steady; trade supprt.

Sugar: Easy; Cuban selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; favorable weather and larger receipts.

Corn: Easy; good weather and easy cash position.

Cattle: Steady to lower.

Hogs: Steady.

DIVIDENDS

Middle West Utilities Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent in common on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record April 15.

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the convertible preference stock, series A, payable May 1 to stock of record April 17.

Seton Leather Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 16.

General Italian Edison Electric Corp. declared a dividend of $2.61 a share on the American shares payable April 21 to stock of record April 13. A year ago a dividend of $2.62 was declared on the shares.

Various utilities under management of Charles H. Tenney & Co. declared regular quarterly dividends as follows: Brockton Gas Light, 50 cents; Concord, New Hampshire, Electric, 70 cents; Concord, New Hampshire, Electric preferred, $1.50; Fitchburg Gas & Electric, 68 cents; Springfield Gas, 75 cents, all payable April 15 to stock of record April 3, and Rockland Light & Power, 23 cents, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Community Power & Light Company declared a dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20. On May 1, 1930, a dividend of 50 cents was paid and on Aug. 1 a dividend of 62½ cents a share was paid.

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25c, payable May 15 to stock of record May 5.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable May 1 to stock of record April 10.

ULEN & COMPANY

The transformer station and power line of Ulen & Co.'s Maverick (Tex.) $6,000,000 power development have been completed and work will begin immediately on construction of a power house to cost $1,500,000.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 6	Last Apr. 4
14¼	9		Abitibi	400	9¼	9½	9½	
52	39	.6	Abitibi pf	100	40	40	40	40½
23½	16½	1.60	Adams Ex	400	19⅞	19½	19½	19⅝
92	83½	5	Adams Ex pf	10	92	92	92	
32⅜	22½	2	Adams Mill	400	31⅛	31	31	31½
11⅝	6¼		Adv-Rumely	400	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9
15	3		Ahumada	100	3	3	3	
109⅜	89¾	3†	Air Reduc	3800	95⅛	92¼	92¼	93
10⅝	6⅝		Airways El	500	6⅝	6	6¼	6⅝
15	6	.40	Alaska Jun	18300	13¼	12¼	12⅝	13½
46¼	38¾	.80†	Allegh Stl y	400	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	
12¾	7¾		Alleghany	800	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞
49	39¾	5½	Allegh pf xw N4N46	100	44	44	44	
182¾	136	6†	Allied Chem	5800	140¾	136¼	135½	137
42¾	32⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1400	34½	33⅜	33⅜	34
18⅞	15	1	AL Port Cem	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
23	17½	2	Amerada	500	19⅝	18½	18½	19½
22¾	14⅛	3†	Am Bk Note	400	14¾			
4¾	2½		Am Beet S	400	4	4	4	
38	32	2.40	Am Brake	400	34	33½	33½	
12¾	3⅜		Am Br Bov	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
129¾	106¼	4†	Am Can	14900	124⅜	121½	121½	122¾
150½	145	7	Am Can pf	400	150½	149¼	149¾	
43¾	29⅞	3	Am Chain	300	34½	34	34	
48⅝	38¼	2†	Am Chicle	400	47	46	46	45½
15	8¼		Am Com Alc	1400	9¼	9	9	9
51⅜	26⅝		Am Ec Ppr	27200	40⅞	39½	39¾	39¾
79½	67		Am & FP 2pf	100	67½	67½	67½	
8	1⅜		Am Hide	2100	7¾	6	6	6⅜
29½	10½		Am Hide pf	3600	30	23¼	23⅜	28¼
31⅝	23⅜	.3†	Am Ice	200	30	30	30	30½
26	18		Am Int Corp	1200	19½	18½	18½	18⅝
1½	⅜		Am La Fr	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
12	6		Am La pf	110	7½	7½	7½	
30¾	20⅜	2	Am Loco	100	25	25	25	25¾
23¾	16⅜		Am Metals	100	19	19	19	18½
39⅞	17¼	7	Am Nat G pf	220	18⅜	18	18⅜	18½
64⅞	45	1†	Am PwrLt	3000	52¾	51	51	52¼
21½	15½		Am Radiat	2800	18⅜	17¾	17¾	18¼
37⅜	26½		Am Roll Mill	4200	32¾	30¼	30¼	31¾
66	57	5	Am Saf Raz	400	55½	55	55	
1¾	¾		Am Ship	100	1	1	1	
58½	40½	4	Am Smelt	1300	46⅝	45¾	45¾	45¾
4½	2½		Am Solvents	400	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
31¼	24⅛	3	Am tl Fnd	400	24¾	24½	24½	24⅞
108⅛	96	7	Am Sugar pf	100	107½	107½	107½	
201¾	176¼	9	Am TelT	6000	190½	187⅝	188½	189¾
110½	105	7	Am Type pf	10	109	109	109	
80¾	5	¾	Am Wat W	2400	62	58¼	58¼	60½
79	54¼	..	Am W W ct	200	58	56	56	59
39½	21	..	Am Wool pf	300	37	37	37	37
8¾	4½		Am Zinc	100	6	6	6	
43¼	29¾	1½	Anaconda	2700	33⅜	32¾	32¾	33⅛
19½	13⅝	1	Andes Cop	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	
18	10		Arch Dan	400	12½	12	12⅛	12
102	101⅛	7	Arch Dan pf	70	101	101	101	
72	49	7	Armour D pf	400	50¾	50	50	51
4½	2½	..	Arm Ill A	1300	2¾	2½	2½	2½
2⅞	1⅞	..	Arm Ill B	2500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
47	23½	..	Arm Ill pf	200	24½	24	24	24⅜
7⅜	3⅝	..	Arnold Cons	200	6½	6½	6½	7½
29⅝	22	2½	Asso Dry G	400	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
203⅜	178⅛	10	Atchison	400	184	182	182¼	181½
120	97	7†	Atl Coast L	400	100½	100	100½	
39	31	1	Atl G&WI	100	31½	31½	31½	
53½	48½	5	Atl G&WI pf	100	48	48	48	
23⅝	17¼	1	Atl Refin	2300	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
99½	97	..	Atlas Pwd pf	280	98½	97	97	
3½	2⅞		Atlas Tack	100	3	3	3	
274	101⅝	4§	Auburn Auto	19000	174	252¼	253	258
2¼	1⅞		Austin N	100	2	2	2	
2⅜	1	..	Auto Sales	200	1½	1½	1½	
6½	3	..	Aviation	5600	5	4¾	5	4¾

—B—

27⅞	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	1200	25	24½	24⅝	24½
104½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	50	100	100	100	101†
87⅞	58⅝	3	Balt & O	1200	73¼	72	73⅜	73¼
107	102	6½	Bamber pf	10	102	102	102	102
14½	10¼	1	Barnsdall A	3400	11	10½	10⅝	11
81	65	4	Beatrice	400	76¼	73½	73⅝	74
60	50	3½	Beechnut	100	59½	59½	59⅝	59¼
25½	16⅞	1	Bendix	4000	21½	20⅝	20⅝	21
46¼	32¼	2	Best & Co	400	42½	42⅜	42⅜	42¼
70⅝	45⅜	6	Beth Steel	13500	59¼	56½	56⅝	58⅛
123⅞	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	400	122¾	120¼	122¼	120½
29	24	1½	Blaw Knox	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
39¾	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	3200	39	37¾	38½	38⅛
65¼	60	4†	Bon Ami A	100	65¼	65¼	65¼	
76½	67½	3§	Borden	1200	73¼	73¼	73⅝	73¾
30½	20⅜		Borg Warner	200	25¾	24½	24⅝	25
23⅜	1½		Bot M A pf	140	2	2	2	2
22¾	16½	½†	Briggs	7500	20½	19¾	19¾	19¾
69⅜	58¾	4	Bkyn Man T	2400	67⅞	64¾	67⅝	63¾
129⅜	103	5	Bkyn Un G	200	116½	116½	116½	116
9½	5½		Bruns Term	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
20⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	500	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞
13	9	1	Budd Wheel	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	
23	11¾		Bullard	400	15½	15	15	
10	4⅞		Burns Br B	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
(140	40	7	Burns Br pf	20	40	40	40	
32¼	21½	1	Burroughs	600	28⅛	28	28	28¼
2	1½		Butte Cop	100	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
30⅜	12⅜		Butterick	200	17	17	17	16¼
69¾	37⅝		Byers	4300	51	48⅜	49	49⅜
106⅞	97¼	7	Byers pf	20	99½	99	99	98

—C—

53	38½	4	Calif Pack	1000	38⅜	35⅝	35⅝	38½
1⅜	⅝		Callahan	200	¾	¾	¾	
43⅜	36¾		Calu & Ariz	200	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	37¾
			Calu & Hecla	400	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
40¼	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	1200	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	35¼
45⅜	38½	2½	Can Pac	400	40½	40¼	40¼	40⅜
16	9½		Capital Adm	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
131½	81¾	6	Case Thresh	14400	98¾	93¼	93¼	96
52¼	26⅜	2	Caterpillar	700	43½	41	41	42
14⅜	5½	..	Celotex	300	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11½
7¼	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	1500	6½	6	6⅛	5½
23¼	12	..	Checker Cab	300	13¾	13½	13½	13½
54⅛	20	..	Ches Corp	1800	44½	44	44	44
46½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	1000	40⅜	40¼	40¼	40⅜
2¾	⅞	..	Chi A Alton	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
1⅞	¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
7⅞	5⅞	..	Chi Gt West	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅞	5¼	..	Chi M&SP	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
15⅜	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
45½	33	4	Chi & NW	100	35½	35½	35½	36
15⅞	9½	..	Chi Pneu	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
108	94	7	Chi RI 7%	100	100½	100½	100½	100
12¾	10½	..	Chile Col O	100	11½	11½	11½	
33¾	25½	2.40	Childs	400	27	26¼	26¼	
25¾	15⅜	1	Chrysler	20400	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	21½
37⅞	35¾	3.60§	City Ice	400	35¼	35	35¼	
88½	77⅛	6½	City Ice pf	40	88½	87½	87½	88½
43⅜	23¼		City Stores	500	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
10¼	9		Col Bea Oil	200	9	9	9	9
170	142⅛	7	Col Carbon	600	156	154½	156	157½
17⅞	13		Collins & A	400	13½	13	13½	13
32¼	21¼	1	Colo F&I		22½	22¼	22¼	21¼
45⅜	33¼	2§	Colum Gas	7700	40	37⅝	37⅞	39
77½	72¾	4	Col Carbon	4700	79¼	75⅝	76⅜	79½
16⅜	7¾	⅜	Col Graph	3900	11½	11	11	11⅛
85¾	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pt xw		60	85	85	85
35⅞	34	3	Com Cred A		300	35	35	35
34	25	1.60§	Com Inv Tr		100	29	29	29
21½	15¼	1	Com Sol		3500	17⅝	16⅜	16⅜
12	8	.60	Commwlth So		5100	10	9¾	9¾
100⅜	91½	6	Commwlth So pf		200	99½	99¼	99¼
12⅜	6⅞		Congoleum		2400	11¾	11	11¾
15	7		Con Film		200	8¼	8	8¼
18⅞	15¾	2	Con Film pf		200	17	17	17
109⅜	82⅛	4	Con Gas		8100	102⅜	99½	99½
104⅜	101½	5	Con Gas pf		400	102¾	102½	102¾
15⅞	14⅝	1	Con Laundries		100	14½	14½	14½
1¾	¾		Con Textile		500	1⅛	1	1⅛
8½	5		Container A			6	6	6
30	17	..	Cont Bak A		700	19	18½	18½
3¾	2¼	..	Cont Bak B		1200	2⅜	2¼	2¼
77½	59	8	Cont Bak pf		900	62½	61½	62¼
62¾	47	2½	Cont Can		3100	59¾	59	59
51⅞	41	.40	Cont Ins		400	45	44½	44¾
4½	2⅞		Cont Motors		300	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
12	8¾		Cont Oil		800	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
12	7⅜		Cont Shares		200	7⅝	7¼	7½
86⅝	76½	3†	Cont Prod		500	80¾	79¾	79¾
152	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf		70	150½	150½	150½
18	8¼		Coty		100	12	12	12
34½	27	2†	Cream of Wh		100	32	32	32
17⅞	14⅞		Crex Carpet		400	18½	18⅛	18⅛
6⅞	4	1	Crown Zell		200	4¼	4¼	4¼
63	48	5¶	Crucible		500	50	49½	50
106	96	7	Crucible pf		10	100	100	100
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cuba Cane Prod		100	1¾	1¾	1⅞
48⅞	41	4	Cudahy		100	46	46	46
57⅜	23⅝		Curtiss Wr		3000	4⅜	4⅛	4¼
8½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A		300	6¼	6	6

—D—

23	13½	..	Davison	400	16¼	16	16	16
102	74	4	Del Lac&W	300	75	75	75	75
195	175	8	Del Edison	100	184⅞	184⅞	184⅞	
19⅛	13		Devoe & R A	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	
23	14⅞		Diamnd M	1800	20⅜	19¼	19¼	20
26	24⅜	1.50	Diamond M pf	200	26	25⅞	26	25
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	2600	12¼	11¾	12¼	12
107	83¼	4¶	Dupont	6600	97⅜	94¼	94¼	96¾
123⅞	118¾	6	Dupont deb	200	123	123	123	123¼

—E—

185¾	143⅜	8	East Kodak	800	164⅞	161¼	161¼	164
21⅞	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	100	18½	18½	18½	18⅛
11⅝	3¼		Elfingon	100	8	8	8	
69	33½		Elfingon pf	200	65	65	65	
74⅜	50⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	2000	65¾	62½	62¾	63½
110	108¼	7	El Auto L pf	40	109	109	109	
3⅞	2½		Elec Boat	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
60¾	38¼	1	Elec Pwr&L	9300	52¾	51¾	51¾	51⅞
66	50⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	400	63½	62¾	63⅛	
91	85	5½	Eng PS 5½s pf	100	89¼	89¼	89¼	
35⅜	29⅝	2½	Equit Bldg	100	30	30	30	
25	20	1½	Ex Buffet	10	20	20	20	

—F—

6½	3⅝	..	Fashion Pk	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
25	15¼	7	Fash Park pf	200	22	20½	20½	
22¾	15½		Fed Dept St	300	20¼	19½	19½	
30	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	26	25½	25½	25⅞
56¼	46¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	300	48⅜	48	48	48
63	56½	2.60	Firestone pf	100	60¼	60¼	60¼	
55	41	2½	First Nat St	1100	53¼	52¾	53¼	52½
⅞	½	..	Fisk Rubber	900	¾	¾	¾	¾
3	2	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	30	2⅝	2½	2½	
3½	2	..	Fisk 1pf cv	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
102½	97	6	Florsheim S pf	10	102	102	102	102
64½	41½	2	Foster & Wh	3900	51½	48¼	48¼	49¾
32½	22¼	..	Fourth N I new	600	28⅞	28	28	28¼
17½	4⅞	..	Foundation	100	12	12	12	
38⅜	25¾	4	Fox A	17900	34	32½	33½	32¾
43¼	28½	3	Freeport Tx	2200	38½	37	37½	38½
85	75	6†	Fuller pr pf	10	85	85	85	

—G—

60	50¼	5	Gamewell	80	51⅜	51	51¾	50⅞
2⅜	⅞	..	Gardner M	900	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
7⅞	4½	..	Gen Am Inv	200	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
73½	57¾	4	Gen Am Tk	1200	68¼	67½	67½	68½
47	24¼	3	Gen Asphalt	1200	29⅞	28	28	29¾
23¾	23¾	2	Gen Baking	1000	23¼	22¼	22¾	23½
9½	6¼		Gen Bronze	100	7½	7½	7½	
25½	11½		Gen Cable A	100	19½	19½	19½	
65	40¼	7	Gen Cable pf	100	48	47½	48	47½
54¾	41⅜	1.60	Gen Elec	14900	48⅜	46¾	46¾	47¾
12½	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11¾
58¾	47¾	3	Gen Foods	800	53⅞	53	53	53
8½	4½	.20	Gen G&E A	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
48	35¼	3	Gen Motors	32700	44⅜	43¾	43¾	44
28	21⅞	4	Gen O Ad A	100	23½	23½	22½	
10¼	7½	..	Gen O Ad	400	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
79	54¼	..	Gen Theater	700	12⅜	11½	11½	12¼
84½	68	5	Gen Ry Sig	500	70¾	68½	68½	
9½	5¼	..	Gen Realty	400	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	6⅝
74½	54	6	Gen Realty pf	500	66	66	66	
87⅜	40	4†	Gen Refrac	1400	46½	45	46¼	47
34⅞	21¼		Gillette	10900	31⅛	30¼	30¼	30¾
75	62¾	5	Gillette pf	600	73¼	72	73¼	73
16⅛	8⅜		Glidden	100	11½	11½	11½	
78	64½	7	Glidden pf	20	64½	64½	64½	64¾
97⅛	41		Gobel (Adolf)	200	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8½
42⅛	31¼	2½	Gold Dust	3300	39⅞	39⅛	39¾	39½
20⅞	15¼		Goodrich	400	17⅜	16¼	16¼	17¼
52¾	38⅛	3	Goodyear	2400	44⅞	43¼	43¼	44⅞
10⅞	4¼		Gotham Silk Hos	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
6⅜	4¼		Gould Cp A	200	4⅜	4½	4¼	
5¼	3⅞		Graham-P	400	4⅝	4½	4⅜	4⅜
4¾	3½		Graham-P ctf	100	4½	4¼	4¼	
25½	19½	1§	Grand Silver	400	23⅜	22½	22½	22
18⅞	10⅝		Grand Union	1200	17½	16¼	16¼	16¾
44⅞	36	3	Grand Un pf	100	42½	42½	42½	42½
36⅜	25⅜	1	Grant (WT)	1200	35⅝	35½	35½	
59¾	58⅛	3	Grt Nor pf	100	62¼	61¾	62¼	61¾
23⅛	19½	2†	Grt Nor Ore	200	23⅛	22¼	23½	23⅝
96½	85⅝	7	Grt W Sug	130	91	90	90	90½

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 6	Last Apr. 4
6¾	2⅞		Grisby Gru	1400	3	4⅞	5	5
1½	¾		Guan Sug	200	⅞	¾	⅞	

—H—

30	26½	1¾	Hack pf A	30	30	30	30	29
9¾	6⅝		Hahn Dpt St	1100	9½	8½	9	8½
63½	50	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	62½	62½	62½	
19⅜	15⅜	2†	Hall Print	500	16⅝	16	16	
44¼	36½	3†	Harbison	200	38⅛	38	38	38½
10⅜	9		Hartman A	100	9	9	9	
7⅝	3¾		Hartman B	400	4½	4½	4⅜	4¾
42	33	2	Hawaiian P	90	33	33	33	
8	3½		Hayes Body	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
18	14½	1.20	Hrcules Mot	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	16
119½	116½	7	Hero P pf	30	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117½
103¾	87	5	Hershey Ch	1910	101	98½	98⅝	99
104	93	5	Hershey pf	200	102¾	102¾	103¾	
19	5⅝		Hoe & Co	2200	15½	17¾	17¾	18⅜
97	26	2½†	Holland F	200	32½	33	33	
9¾	4¼		Houdaille B	100	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
68½	35¼	10†	Houston Oil	11	53	49	49	51
14⅜	8¼		Houston Oil new	800	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11½
29½	21	3	Howe Sound	400	23	22¾	23¼	22¾
26	18¾	1	Hudson Mot	400	20½	20½	20½	20¾
13½	7¾		Hupp Motors	1900	10	9¾	10	9¾
89	67¼	7	Il Central	1000	70	69	69¼	69
4¾	3⅝		Indian Mot	200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
86	45	4	Ind Rayon	400	75	72¼	73	
182	158	4†	Ingersoll R	200	168¾	168½	166½	168½
11⅜	7⅝		Inspiration	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅛
9¼	6¼	.40	Insurance Sh Del	200	8	8	8	8⅛
9¾	6¾	.40	Insur Sh Md ctfs	400	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
34	24½		Interboro RT	2

OPERATIONS IN STEEL INDUSTRY DOWN SLIGHTLY

Most Regular Consumers Hesitant—Big Structural Call—Prices Uncertain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, April 6—Though operations in the steel industry have declined slightly during the last two weeks a man very high up in steel circles predicts that the peak of the first half of the year has not been reached and that a general level of operations of 70 per cent of capacity will yet be reached as compared with the present operating rate of 55 per cent.

Demand in the steel industry just now is very uneven and poorly balanced. The construction and engineering industry is buying steel in an abnormally large way, while the rank and file of steel consumers are very hesitant. March sales in general have been better than those in February, though there has been a decline in general purchasing during the last several days.

Good Structural Call

Awards of fabricated structural steel for week before last were nearly 170,000 tons, one of the best totals on record, and this embraced nearly 125,000 tons of steel for the electrification of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Two recent purchases alone af fabricated steel have totaled 250,000 tons, a remarkable showing, the first having been that order placed with the Carnegie Steel Co. for the building of the "radio city" in New York.

There are several more large tonnage projects which have not yet reached the contract stage. It was estimated during the week that 65,000 tons may be needed for the New York Central warehouse and terminal at New York. About 25,000 tons will be needed for a building at Chicago for the Marshall Field estate. Elevated highways being constructed at New York and in northern New Jersey will afford an outlet for 60,000 tons, in addition to what has already been contracted for these projects.

Structural steel awards so far this year are 200,000 tons in excess of the total for the corresponding period of last year. This is the only branch of the steel industry in which a comparison with last year shows up favorably.

Await Spring Demand

Steel makers are now counting heavily on the demand for steel, which goes with the more open season of the spring—the season when pipe can again be laid in the ground, when farmers build up their fences and roof their buildings with galvanized sheets, when states and counties build highways, etc.

Often a large share of this spring demand appears in the winter as consumers anticipate their needs. Because of the present conservative method of buying, however, it is expected that the bulk of the purchasing will be done only a very few weeks prior to the actual consumption.

Awards of concrete reinforcing bars and mesh for the last two weeks have totaled 30,000 tons, or an average of 15,000 tons weekly, which is double an average week's sales. A large share of this will be used for road construction. Highway building of the East is particularly active in upper New York and in New Jersey.

Automobile production in March is estimated at 275,000 to 300,000 cars and trucks in the United States and Canada, and the prediction for April is 330,000 to 350,000 units, which has been revised downward considerably from the original estimate of 400,000. The automobile makers have not been ordering steel freely of late, especially by comparison with the demand in mid-February.

Steel Prices Uncertain

The steel price situation is uncertain. Iron and steel scrap prices are easy. So those who regard scrap as barometric doubtless contend that finished steel prices have an easy complexion. Makers of strip steel who announced a marking up in price of $1 to $2 a ton have not been living up to the higher prices.

The new prices on bars, plates and shapes, 1.70 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, and 1.80 cents, Chicago, have not been tested, and will not be for several weeks probably. Steel sheets are inclined toward weakness, though at the same time are steadier than a week ago.

Demand for pig iron is extremely light. There are two inquiries for 1000 tons each in the East and one for 500 tons, but the rest are for small lots. The New York Central has purchased 150 tons for its shops at Frankfort, N. Y.

It has been reported that an eastern New York iron maker sold 40,000 tons to two cast-iron pipe makers in a desire to accumulate a backlog of orders preparatory to blowing in a furnace which has been idle since summer. An attractive price was named on the deal.

HOLIDAY ABROAD

Banks in London, Paris, Berlin and other leading European centers are closed today, Easter Monday.

Corporation Standing Improved Over 1921

IMPROVEMENT in the general financial standing of corporations is reflected in compilations by Ernst & Ernst, accountants. In a survey comparing the major trade readjustment of 1929-30 with that of 1920-21 it is shown that working capital of 433 corporations declined 5.68 per cent in 1930, whereas the decline in 1921 amounted to 9.68 per cent.

Dollar value of inventories declined 11.59 per cent in 1930 compared with a decline of 26.48 in 1921. Inventories made up a smaller part of working capital at the end of 1930 than at the end of 1921, being 55 per cent of the total compared with 66 per cent.

Net profits in 1930 declined 43.16 per cent from 1929. In 1921 the decline from the preceding year amounted to 83.93 per cent. Ratio of current assets to liabilities also shows a marked improvement.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	60	60
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	102
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	101⅝	101⅝
Amer Foreign Power 5s	84¼	84
Amer I & Chem 5½s ct '49	100	100
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	92¾	92¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103⅝	102¾
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	128½	128½
Amer T&T col bs '46	108⅝	108½
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	108	108
Amer T&T 5s '65	107⅞	107⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¼	110¼
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	105	105
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103⅜	103¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	86⅝	86
Armour & Co 5½s '43	70	70
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99	99
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	99¾	99¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97	97
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	93⅜	93⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s Series D	103	103
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108¾	108¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113⅛	113⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103½	103½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100¾	100¾
Broadway con	4	4
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106½	106½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	102	101¾
Bklyn Un El 5s '50	104¾	104¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	104½	104¼
By Products Coke 5½s	103¾	103¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	103	103
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106⅜	106⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	88⅜	88⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99⅜	99⅜
Can Pacific 5s '54	104⅜	104⅜
Caroline Clin & O 6s '52	108½	108½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104¼	104¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A	101¼	101¼
Chicago B&Q gen 4s '58	96⅛	96⅛
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	67½	67
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	80½	80½
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s' 47	101	101
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	25¼	25¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	63⅜	63½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	80½	80½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	98⅜	98½
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	86¾	86¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	94½	94½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	94½	94½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106½	106¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110⅞	110⅞
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	94¾	94½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35 1st	101⅝	101⅝
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100	100
Columbus Power 4½s	98	98
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98	98
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106¼	106¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	106¼	106
Container Corp 5s ct '43	47	47
Container Corp 6s '46	66	66
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	85½	85½
Cuba RR 6s '36	67½	67½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	77⅝	77⅝
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97	96¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97⅝	97⅝
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	103½	103½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107½	107½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89¾	89¾
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	100½	100½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104¼	104¼
Erie RR gen 4s '96	89⅜	89⅜
Erie RR 6s '57	73¼	72½
Erie RR gen '75s	72¾	72⅝
Fla East Coast 5s '74	20½	20½
Gen Baking Co 5½s	95¾	95¾
Gen Investment 5s	90¼	90⅛
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	92½	92⅜
Gen Theater Equip 6s	64⅛	64⅛
Goodrich 6s '45	66¼	66¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '57	91¼	91
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	97¼	97¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97¼	97¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	110⅞
Green Bay & West deb B	14⅛	14⅛
Houston Oil 5½s	92½	92½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	61	61
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	105⅛	105⅛
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78½	78
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106¾	106½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	89½	89½
Ill Central 6½s '36	109½	109½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	53⅛	53⅛
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95⅛	95
Inland Steel 4½s B'81	94⅛	94⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	92¼	92
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	71	70¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	71	70½
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	54	52½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	93	93
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	93¾	93¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	88½	88½
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s	103½	103½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	97⅝	96¾
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	75	75
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100	100
L'Autaro 6s '54	69½	68½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97	96½
Louis Arkansas 5s	106¼	106¼
L&N uni 4s '40	88¾	88¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	52	52
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	97½	97¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	98	98
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	81¼	81¼
Meade 6s ww	87½	87½
Metro Edison 4½s	102¾	102½
Mid StL & SSM 5s gtd	92	92
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	62½	62⅛
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	90	90
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	88	88
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104⅛	104⅜
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	102	101⅞
Nat Steel 5s	99	99
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 1013	100	100
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106⅜	106
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106¾	106⅜
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	86⅞	86⅞
NY Chi & StL 6s '74	104⅜	104⅜
NY Chi & StL 6s A '74	101½	101½
NY Edison rfg 4½s '41	115	115
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99¼	99¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	110½	110½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93½	93½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116⅞	116⅞
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '27	76½	76½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	112	112
NY Tel rfrg 6s '41	107	107
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101½	101½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	103¾
Nor Am Co 5s	99¼	99
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68⅝	68⅝
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	103⅝	103⅝
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	113⅛	113⅝
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	40	40
Out Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	105	105
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	96⅛	96⅛
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	107⅝	107⅝
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95	95
Otis Steel 6s '41	99¼	99¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105	104½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107¼	107¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102¼	102
Paramount Public 5½s '50	85⅞	85
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	54	54
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	103	102¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	94½	94½
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	35½	35½
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	85½	85½
Penn Railroad con 4s '43	98	98
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	98⅛	98⅛
Penn Railroad 4s '52	94	94
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	96½	96⅛
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	100⅞	100⅞
Penn do 4½s wi	96½	96½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101⅞	101¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105	105
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110	109¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	108½	108½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	94¼	94¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	75	75
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102¼	102¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '67	95	94⅞
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101	101
Port Gen Elec 4½s '35	90¾	90½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	68½	68
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	87	87
Pub Svc E&G 4s '67 wi	95¼	94⅞
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103⅜	103⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '37	90½	90¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	96¾	96¾
Read rfg 4½s '97	101	101
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	92	92
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	80	80
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 t.	55½	54½
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	101	100¾
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	100¾	100½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	100¼	100⅛
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	68½	68½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	92½	92½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89 rfg	76½	76½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	100	100
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108¾	108¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	96	96
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	30	30
Seabd AL con 6s '45	11½	11
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	6¾	6¾
Shell Union 5s '47	72½	72¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	74½	74½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95	94⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98½	98¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	99½	99½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106⅜	106⅜
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	94¾	94¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	97	96⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	97	96⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	96¾	96⅝
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	99½	99½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	81¾	81¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98½	98¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	62	62
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107½
Texas Corp 5s '44	98	97½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	94¾	94¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48⅝	48½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102½	102½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	103⅞	103⅞
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100¾	100¾
Union Pacific 6s '46	93¾	93¾
United Biscuit 6s '42	104¼	104¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	71½	70½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99¾	99
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103½	103½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	73	73
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	81¼	81¼
Walworth 6s '45	76½	75
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	53½	53¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	51½	50½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105⅝	105⅝
West Pa Pow 5s C '56	108½	108½
West Shore 4s 2361	81¾	81¾
Western Electric 5s '44	105½	105¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	80½	80½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	101½	101½
Western Union 5s '51	103¼	103¼
Western Union 6½s '36	109⅝	109⅝
Western Union 5s '60	104	103¾
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	90½	90½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	90	89¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101½	101½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	98¾	98½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	56½	56⅜
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	101⅝	101⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Apr 6	Last Apr 4
3½s '47	101.28	101.25	101.25	101.26
1st 4xs '47	102.26	102.26	102.26	
4th 4¼s '38	103.25	103.24	103.25	103.26
US 3¾s '43 March	101.10	101.10	101.10	101.10
US 4¼s '52	111.28	111.28	111.28	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.9 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	78¼	76½
Akershus 5s '63	96⅝	96¾
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	60½	60½
Antioquia 7s A '45	63½	63½
Antioquia III 7s '57	61	61
Antwerp 5s '58	100½	100½
Argentine Gov 5½s '63	89½	89½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96⅜	96⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	96⅝	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	97¾	97
Argentine Gov 6s '54 B	96¾	96⅝
Australia 4½s '56	61	61
Australia 5s '55	68¾	68⅛
Australia 5s '57	68⅜	67¾
Austria Hydro 6½s	85½	85½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '36	99⅜	99⅜
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90½	90¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104	104
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110½	110½
Bergen 5s '60 rct	97¼	97¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	25⅜	25¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	61¼	59⅜
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	60½	59½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	76¼	75
Bremen 7s '35	98¾	98¾
Brisbane 5s '57	62	62
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	92½	92½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	107	106¾
Canada 4s	94¾	94½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	85	85
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	82	82
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	82⅝	82⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	83¾	83¾
Chilean Loan 7s '60	82¼	82¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	66¼	66¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	70	70
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	72½	72
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	73	73
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	95¾	95¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	78	78
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	85	85
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	96¾	96¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	73	73
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	67	67
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	109¾	109¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96¾	96½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	99¾	99¾
Duke Price Power 6s '66	105⅜	105⅜
Dutch El 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98	98
Finnish A 6½s '54	90	90
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108½	108
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¼	125¼
German 7s '49	103¼	103¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	88	88
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	80½	80
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	80½	80½
Ger. Gov 7 s 5½s '65	81½	80¾
Greek 6s	100	100
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95	95
Hansa 6s '30 ww	82½	82½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	92	92
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95½	95¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	100
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94½	94⅜
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100½	100
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96¼	96¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅞	105⅝
Karstadt 6s '43	68⅝	68⅝
Krehger & Toll 5s '59	93¼	93
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89¼	89¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	53	50
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	51½	51⅜
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104¼	103⅞
New South Wales 5s '57	61	61
New South Wales 5s '58	61½	61⅛
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106⅝	106⅜
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	100	100
Norway (King) 5s '63	100½	100½
Norway (King) 6s '44	105½	105¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	99	99
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94⅜	94⅜
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	102¼	102¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	103¾	103½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	98	98
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	88¾	89¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104½	104½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106⅛	106⅛
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	43	40
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	31½	31
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	55	55
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	89⅞	89⅞
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	59⅞	59⅛
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	64¾	64¾
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104	104
Prussia 6½s '51	85¾	85¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	79	78
Rhine Main 7s '50	97½	97½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	55⅞	55⅞
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	81	80
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	39¾	38
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	79	79
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	91¼	91
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	105⅞	105⅝
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	56	55
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	43½	40
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	82⅞	80
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	88	80
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	88	88
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	91¼	91½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¾	107¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	82⅝	82¼
Siemens 6½s '51	100	100
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	65½	65
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105	105
Swiss Government 5½s '46	105¾	105⅝
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	100½	100½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100½	100¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	95⅝	95⅝
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	89	89¼
Tyrol 7½s '55	95	95
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅜	106¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	82	82
Unterelbe 6s '53	80½	80¼
Vienna 6s '43	87⅝	87⅝
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	98	98
Venis 7s	98	98
Warsaw 7s '58	63½	58
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	100¼	100¼

COMMODITY PRICES CONTINUE DECLINE

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesole price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Purch. power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	97.6	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—January	77.7	128.8
February	76.1	131.5
March	75.9	131.8
April, week ended April 3	75.3	132.9

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 6—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk. Ago	Yr. Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	8.91⅞	8.91⅞	$1.34⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.78	.77⅛	1.04⅜
Oats, No. 2white	.41	.41¼	.57
Flour	4.55	4.55	6.35
Beef, family	17.75	17.75	29.00
Pork	26.50	26.50	30.50
Lard	.0965	.0985	.1100
Cotton, mid-up	.1055	.1075	.1670
Zinc	.0395	.0400	.0485
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.09¾	.10	.18
Tin	.2630	.2645	.3720
Rubber	.0687½	.0713½	.1520
Sugar	.0450	.0450	.0470
Lead	.0450	.0450	.0560
Print cloth	.0450	.0450	.0525

JOINS EASTMAN, DILLON & CO.

NEW YORK—Eastman, Dillon & Co. announce that Jacob Netter is now associated with them in their Philadelphia office. Mr. Netter was president of the National Bank of Commerce from 1916 until the consolidation of that institution with the Bankers Trust Company in 1927. Following the merger he was made chairman of the board of directors of the Bankers Trust, continuing in that office until he resigned in January of 1930.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

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Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

Middle West Utilities Company

Notice of Dividend on Common Stock

The Board of Directors of Middle West Utilities Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2% in Common Stock (being one-fiftieth of a share) on each share of Common Stock outstanding on April 15, 1931, payable May 15, 1931, to Common stockholders of record on the Company's books at the close of business at 5:00 o'clock P.M. on April 15, 1931.

EUSTACE J. KNIGHT, *Secretary*

Notice of Dividend on $6 Convertible Preferred Stock, Series A

The Board of Directors of Middle West Utilities Company has declared on each share of its $6 Convertible Preferred Stock, Series A, a quarterly dividend of $1.50 in cash or (at the election of the holder, filed on or before April 15) of three-eighteenths of a share of Common Stock, payable May 15, 1931, to the holders of record on the Company's books at the close of business on April 15, 1931.

EUSTACE J. KNIGHT, *Secretary*

WE ANNOUNCE THAT

MR. JACOB NETTER

IS NOW ASSOCIATED WITH US

APRIL 6, 1931

EASTMAN, DILLON & CO.

Members New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburgh Stock Exchanges and New York Curb Exchange

1506 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Cooling Off With Facts

ONE of the outstanding occurrences of the last several days was the announcement by the Federal Farm Board that it would not support prices on the new crop of wheat. Amid much confusion of opinion as to what the outcome will be has come a statement that is axiomatic, but has, nevertheless, a certain value at this time. The Wetsel Market Bureau of New York observes: "The cold fact, that everyone should keep in mind, but apparently few do, is that the policy of the Federal Farm Board does not increase or decrease by a single bushel the actual supply of wheat. Nor does its activities increase or decrease in the slightest the actual requirements of wheat to supply consumers."

Plain Words for Debenture

Bonds have long been the mainmast in the ship of estate, and clipping coupons has provided regular periodic employment for many a pair of scissors. And the variety of bonds in existence is sufficient spice for any investors experience. There's the debenture, for instance. Its rather cryptic designation is the reason for much questioning among new readers of financial news. A debenture bond, however, is merely one that, as a rule, is not secured by a mortgage on property of the company issuing it. It is a sort of promissory note. It ranks, of course, ahead of all stock in the issuing company.

Rosier Along the Rhine

Political safety as a result of financial interest—this is what Germany is enjoying today in appreciably greater degree than a decade ago. A new analysis of the German economic situation tends to make this clear. It points out that the recent investment of American capital in the Berlin City Electric Works is indicative of great confidence in the future of Germany. That country, unlike many others, is today benefiting as a result of lower prices on raw materials. This is due to the fact that Germany is chiefly an importer of foodstuffs and raw materials and an exporter of manufactured products.

Using Natural Advantages

Prosperity, like charity, can begin at home. This appears to be one of the realizations reached in the United States Southwest, at any rate. In Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana, 120 industries have been added to the lines served by the Central and Southwest Utilities group, part of the Middle West Utilities system. In this connection it is pointed out that the Southwest has 12 per cent of the nation's consuming power, but makes only 3.8 per cent of its manufactured products. Another condition inducing this section to become industrial is the advantage that may accrue to industry from the proximity of raw products.

C. W. M.

COTTON QUIET

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Early steadiness in cotton promoted by Saturday's firmness in the grain markets and reports of further cold rains in eastern belt sections over the holidays was followed by reactions today. With foreign markets remaining closed until tomorrow, trading was restricted and the comparatively narrow fluctuations reflected the influence of small orders either way. July contracts, after selling up to 10.80 on the early demand, or about 5 points net higher, declined to 10.76, with the mid-afternoon market ruling within a point or so either way of Thursday's closing quotations.

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The FINANCIAL WORLD

America's Investment Weekly—Founded 1902

53-WD Park Place New York

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2¼@2½
Customers' loans	3½@4½	5
Collateral

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Johan and Mia

A Tale of Pioneer Days

By NORA BURGLON

Part I

SPRING had come at last—a wet and moody Minnesota spring. The ice had left the lakes by degrees and then had settled back again as if it had changed its mind. "It is nothing," said Johan the Elder, "One stormy night and it will all be gone—the ice is only half an inch thick, or so. Tomorrow you two go out and lay the nets. I am hungry for fresh fish." He looked across the table at Jchan the Younger and his sister Mia.

Neither of the children made any answer. They did not like to lay the nets. Not that it was not fun to catch the fish, but afterward one had to untangle the nets and hang them up to dry against the barn wall, and that was icy work for one's fingers when the water was as cold as it was in the early part of May. Johan was wishing that his father would forget to remind them about it in the morning, but he didn't. No, indeed, he called them when he got up, which was early enough.

"Get up now and see to the nets. Use the oars to break the ice if you need to." With that he was up and had the oxen hitched to the wagon before the two children were dressed. Today he was taking a load of timber to the mill at Saint Croix. After he had broken up that patch of woodland he would turn it into potatoes. If he sold his load of timber, he could get seed potatoes enough. That would make the third field. It was wonderful how they had cut into the forest in the seven years they had been there! When they came to Chicago County there had not been a neighbor near them for miles, and now Lars Erick lived across the lake, Par Lasse at one end and Hokan's relatives at the other. If matters kept up so, it would not be long before the folks in this part of the territory might apply for admission as a state.

The Precious Net

Johan the Younger had other matters to think about though. He had that precious net, which one must handle as if it was made out of silk, for it had been pointed out to him often enough that it must last for at least 15 more years. Pioneer folks did not have time to make fish nets.

"Mia, I'll tell you what we'll do after the nets are laid," said Johann.

"What?"

"Let us go along the shore, and look for small snails' shells. The ice was blown over on this side when the thaw came and probably it brought up some of the shells from the bottom."

"What are you going to do with them?"

"I'm going to do the same with mine as the Indians do with their shells—thread them on a string, a bead and a shell and a bead—you know how they do it."

"I hadn't thought of that," said Mia. "Maybe we can trade the beads off for something when we get them strung."

"Maybe a bow and arrow."

"Maybe," said Mia, but she was thinking she would rather have something else for herself.

Just as Johan had said, they found a whole handful of shells. 'Do you remember what we used to do with these shells in Sweden?" asked the brother. Mia had been so small then she had forgotten. "We used to smash them up for the chickens to eat."

Mia nodded. There was a far-away look in her eyes, as if once again she saw the little red and white home they had left behind them nestling so closely to the earth in that far-away Sweden. How far away it was! It seemed almost at the end of the world. It had taken them six weeks on the ocean trip from Gothenburg to New York and as long by ox team from New York. Yes, they were a long way from their old home.

"It seems so bare-like," said Mia. "In Sweden there was something making music on the farm all day long. The sheep were bleating in the spring, and the hens were cackling, the geese scolded and the ducks quacked. Here there is never anything but the lonesome droning of the cows."

Lonesome for Chicks

"Well, we would have chickens too, if that fox had not taken the hens he had," replied Johan. Yes, that was so, but they had none just the same, and it was hard telling when they would again, for the father was saving for a team of horses now.

"I get so lonesome for chicks in the spring," said Mia, "and little yellow ducklings. I wouldn't care what happened if I only could get a couple of ducklings to play with."

"I'd rather have a dog," said Johan, "a shepherd dog." Mia nodded. Yes, it would be fine to have a shepherd dog, but a dog had to have something to eat, and there never was anything left over from their table.

"I have as many as I have room for in my pocket now," said Mia, "and I can't hold any more in my hands, so let's go home." They did, and felt that they had been very successful in their hunt for the day.

"Mother," cried Mia when she had found her mother, "have you any beads left?"

"Oh, yes, there may be a few odds and ends."

"May we have them?"

"What for?" The children displayed the shells they had found. Their mother nodded, "You will find them on the top shelf in the cupboard," she said. "They are in a handleless cup." Then she went on making the place fresh for the cows. Straw had been brought in for bedding the cows down.

"Do you remember what we bedded the cows with in Sweden?" asked Johan.

"Yes, it was peat," said Mia. She had not forgotten that.

The children took a peep at the beads in the cup. Oh, but weren't they pretty! Red ones and blue ones, yellow, white and pink ones, and seven black ones!

"Let's run out and look to the nets now," suggested Mia; "there should be fish by this time. If we get that done, we can come in and thread the beads and the shells afterward."

"Yes, after we have brought in the wood and the water," said Johan.

"And put fresh spruce twigs on the floor," added Mia, for she knew that had to be done, too, before the day's work was even under way.

Mia's white head shawl went on again, and her sheepskin jacket, and out the two of them went, down to the lake.

The nets had something in them all right. They could tell that from where they stood in the boat, for the nets dipped so in places that the birch-bark floats could not be seen at all.

Hauling in the Nets

It was fun to find out what the nets held. Johan got hold of one end and pulled it into the boat. "Now row carefully," admonished the brother. "Here comes a big one!" It was a pickerel with a great mouth which came down to its very shoulders. The mouth was set with teeth like needles. Johan threw him up in the front of the boat. Then came perch and two big bass, and some scraggly varieties Johan could not name.

When the net was in and Mia had put the fish into the sack made for that purpose out of willow cords, Johan gathered up the nets and home they went. His hands stinging with the cold, but that was because he had not put on his hair mittens.

"How many fish did you get?" cried the mother. "Father is going to town tomorrow with another load of timber, and probably he will take a few of the fish along and see if he can trade them off to the Indians for some game."

"Mother, do you think he will let us go too?" cried Mia.

"You would have to wait too long before he was ready to go home in the evening," their mother objected.

"Can't we go if we don't go any further than the village?" suggested Mia. "We could walk home if we rode one way."

"Yes, you may do that if you want to," agreed their mother.

"Mia," whispered Johan, "we will string our shells and beads tonight. Tomorrow we will see if we can trade the beads off to the Indians for something."

"I know what I should like to get," said Johan.

"What?"

"I'll let you wait and see," replied Johan.

"I know what it is right now," declared Mia, "It's something you have wanted for a long time." Johan nodded.

"It is a dog—but the Indians haven't any shepherd dogs."

"Oh, I wouldn't care, just so it was some kind of dog," said Johan.

"Perhaps after we got him home mother would let us keep him," said Mia, "and if we caught fish that would help feed him."

"We will hope that we are going to get the dog and probably we will," whispered Johan to his sister at bedtime that evening. She nodded. If the morrow would only hurry up and come.

(To Be Concluded Next Monday)

It was fun to find out what the nets held.

Happy Hanger

HAPPY was a very bright useful little thing. His one desire was to be helpful, and he was never so pleased as when he was privileged to hold someone's coat. He lived in a deep oak cupboard in the hall, with four other Hangers, but as he was a trifle smaller than the rest he was usually left empty until all the others were full.

Sometimes Daddy's coat rested on Happy's shoulders; he loved the feel of the shiny lining round the inside, and he felt extremely important on those occasions. Perhaps Mother's warm coat would be his for the night; it was cosy and most luxurious, and Happy's little hanger-heart snuggled down as far as it could into the soft depths of the collar.

But best of all Happy liked to hold the boys' things when they came in from school. If George happened to be last he would grab hold of Happy and fling his coat onto him. Bill would hang his coat rather carefully without taking Happy off the hook, while Derrick, with sticky, inky fingers, would stretch up to put his little coat on Happy's shoulders for the night.

It was an interesting world for Happy, and he lived in a perpetual state of wondering whose coat he would take care of that evening and whose footsteps would be the first to dash up the garden steps.

Mr. Brown Hanger's Views

Brown Hanger would look up wearily as Happy peered through the cupboard door.

"You take things too seriously, Happy," he yawned. "Why, I've been with the family for years, before Bill and Derrick came in fact, and I never bother my head as to whose coat I shall hold. After all, a coat is a coat—they are all alike." He finished the sentence with another large yawn.

"Oh, no, Mr. Brown Hanger," said Happy, "excuse me for contradicting you, but I find a vast difference in coats."

"No doubt there is some difference," said Dark-green Hanger, "some are heavy and some are light—that's all the difference I notice."

"Some stay on and some slide off," put in Mahogany Hanger, "especially if they have silk linings."

"Or sloping armholes," added Yellow Hanger, with a tiny laugh.

The other Hangers smiled, but Brown Hanger yawned again. "All of which does not alter my opinion that a coat is a coat," he said doggedly.

Being the youngest, Happy did not like to press the point for a while, but at last he plucked up courage to speak.

"My coats tell me things," he whispered timidly.

Four pairs of eyes turned on him.

"Tell you things!" repeated the Hangers in unison.

"What sort of things?" asked Brown Hanger.

"Oh, where they have been during the day, and what they saw and heard."

Dark-Green looked at Yellow, while Mahogany and Brown looked at Happy.

"Really?"

Four pairs of hanger-eyebrows lifted in surprise.

"Would you—" began Yellow, "er—could you repeat any of the things, or are they secrets?"

The rest all crowded up as near as they could to hear what Happy had to say.

"Of course I will tell you; these things are certainly no secrets," said Happy.

Brown Hanger smothered half a yawn; then, with the others, settled down to hear what the coats had told Happy.

There were many little intimate tales of things that had happened at school, in the country, or at Camp, and when he stopped Yellow Hanger pushed up still closer to Happy's side.

"May we know some more?" he pleaded.

A Treasure of Blue

"Bill's coat always smells of heather and the big out-of-doors, you know," Happy went on. "Well, it told me that one day there was a lovely blue feather in its pocket. Bill had found it under a tree near the river, and on looking up he had seen a sudden streak of brilliant blue dive onto the surface of the smooth transparent water. It was a kingfisher, who almost immediately rose again and darted of for more food. It was a lovely feather; I saw it afterward."

"How wonderful!" said one.

"How do you hear all these things?" asked another.

"Coats don't talk to me," grumbled Brown Hanger.

"You have to be wide awake to hear," said Happy quietly.

Brown Hanger drew himself up slowly. "I suppose that's it," he said in a thoughtful way. "I'm always half asleep and so I miss all these little confidences. I will wake up at once; I want to know as much as ever I can about the outside world; it is very narrowing to exist op one hook."

"But we are awake, Happy," said the others, "why don't the coats tell us things?"

"Perhaps you don't listen very, very quietly. Coats have the weeniest whispery voices," Happy replied.

"I am going to listen very intently in future," said Dark-Green Hanger.

"So am I," added Yellow.

And that is why you will always find coat-hangers patiently and eagerly sitting on their hooks, waiting for the delightful tales of adventure in the great open spaces of out-of-doors that all coats love to tell to sympathetic listeners.

Nom-nam and His Dog Nish-kish

ONE day, Nom-nam and his wonderful dog sat in front of his lodge. Nom-nam was a Cahuilla Indian boy and his name meant "Shooting Star." This lodge of his lay far from any settlement of the white man, amid the sand hills of the desert of southern California.

The boy was an alert little fellow and thoroughly accustomed to listening to any unusual sound in his vast country, for his wild desert life had determined his daily habits. It was not often his dog could beat him in offering a greeting to a visitor, but this time the dog gave a prolonged barking welcome, all the time wagging his tail and leaping from the ground. Nom-nam spoke in his native tongue to quiet him.

"Your dog understands the Indian language?"

"Hae-ha," (yes)—and then he spoke to it again. This time his command was in good Spanish, which the Mexicans must have taught him.

"He understand Spanish, too?" The visitor wondered at this.

"Hae-ha," came his cheerful answer. "Stop barking! Go! Go lie down!" he now said in threatening tones.

It surprised the visitor to find a dog so accomplished that he understood three languages. Then Nom-nam told other wonderful things.

"It old-time dog. It Indian dog," and he meant it had a fine pedigree, but not of the white man's breeding. "It have old-time name, too, Nish-kish," meaning "Ashes." He told the story that had made this species of dog a legendary one.

In the beginning the dog was the animal chosen by Mu-cat, the Canuilla's first great chief, to sleep outside the lodge, and be the guardian of the Indian and his property. It slept on the warm ashes of the ancient Indian's camp fire. Although the desert days were often extremely hot, the desert nights were usually cool or chilly. So this bed was the most comfortable place in the desert. Sleeping as he did in the dry, heated ashes, season after season, the hair of the under half of the wild dog became a soft gray. Though there are other kinds of dogs and many sorts of animals there is no other variety in all the desert brood like that to which Nom-nam's dog belongs.

"It's lying-down half look just like ashes," and he added, "All dogs since first dog like this, are Nish-kish."

"Whites got dog like this?"

His question was puzzling. Perhaps his pet could best be described as having fur longer than that of the Airedale, and curled like it. The upper half of the coat is glossy black and the lower half a delicate pearl gray. In size and appearance it is similar to a retriever; in affection and understanding it resembles the collie.

"Indian dog still watchdog, still colored half and half," Nom-nam went on.

"Same way that Indian names dog for looks, or for what it do (individual actions), just same way Indian name children. Nish-kish get his for looks. Nom-nam for quickness-to-go," meaning his tribe had given him this "last-of-childhood" name because he could carry a message, and run an errand more quickly than the average boy.

"Indian no like slow messenger. No like play-by-the-way errand boy."

"Indian like Nom-nam's way."

The visitor could not think of a nicer name, one that he would rather have, than "Shooting Star." M. B.

Rainy Day Puzzle

There are six groups of words in this puzzle. Place these groups side by side in their proper order and you will find a verse by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Stork and Sparrow

When Mrs. Stork had built her nest
A sparrow came with a request,
Quietly as a mouse:
May I look for a little space,
Among the twigs, where I might place
My modest little house?
The stork said: Roomy is my nest,
And you're a little bird at best,
No one will do you harm.
You can live nicely here with me,
Safely protected, and rent free,
My house is large and warm.
The sparrow hastened to begin,
And gratefully she could move in
Not many sunsets later.
Since then they live contentedly,
In blessed peace and unity,
The small one with the greater.

—K. ENSLEIN, in "The Children's Poetic Treasure Box." Translated from the German by E. M CORDSEY.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to April Calendar Puzzle: Driving, drip, drizzle, drop, pouring, sprinkle, dribble, cloudburst, showery.

Kittens of the Jungle

AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOO — Wide World Photos

Our photograph shows three five-months-old lion cubs in an unusual pose in their cage at the Philadelphia Zoo in Fairmount Park. This photograph was made with the aid of flashlight bulbs and this is the first time that the animals have ever been photographed in their winter quarters which are located inside the lion house. They seem to know that they are having their pictures taken, do they not?

Mail Bag

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

For some time I have been asking my mistress to hurry up and write a letter to the Mail Bag for me. My mistress wrote for herself some months ago and her letter was published and she has had 14 answers so far, which made her very happy. So first she wants me to thank you for printing her letter and getting her so many interesting friends.

And now about myself. I am a little toy hand dog. I sit on my mistress's hand and bow nicely to people and all people love me. I go everywhere with my mistress and all her friends are my friends, from the littlest to biggest. They all want me to sit on their hand. I live in my mistress's room on the end of her bed and she tells me all about the Monitor and Snubs, and Waddles. I think Snubs is a dear little dog.

I have had a very interesting life for a dog, and have traveled quite a lot. I first came from England, then I went to Chile, South America. That was with my first mistress. When she was going back to England, she left we with my present mistress, who was staying in Chile and was a little lonely, so I stayed to comfort her. Then she started off and, oh, I had a lovely time! Went on three big boats all the way to Sydney, Australia! Every boat was fun. I met lots of people and used to go up on deck and sit by my mistress's purse while she played sports.

Sydney, where I have lived since, is a most wonderful place. We have a lovely garden and a car and my mistress sometimes takes me out. A little while ago she took me to the seaside for a week-end with six other girls and I had a splendid time. They all paid great attention to me. We went for walks and to play midget golf and onto the beach and the girls went in for "surfs" while I sat on their capes and towels and watched. My latest trip has been to visit an Australian station and there I had a ride on a horse. That was great fun and I saw hundreds of sheep.

A little girl that my mistress was staying with just loves me, and when she is very good, my mistress lets me sleep with her and that makes us both very happy.

Now I think I've told you all about myself, but before I finish I would very much like to invite someone, cat, dog, or little girl, or even big girl, especially in England or America to write to me. My mistress has promised to answer all my letters and I can tell anyone all about Sydney.

With every best wish to the Monitor, and love to all the Mail Baggers and Monitor animals, Captain Ric.

Westfield, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

A few days after New Year's our whole family left our home in Massachusetts and had a two-day auto trip to Washington, D. C. There we boarded the steamship Southland. This was the beginning of an unusual experience, for we were to live for three months on this steamboat on the James River at Jamestown Island, Virginia, with the Raymond Riordan School from New York State.

There are about 100 boys from 8 years to 18, and my father is giving some of the older boys an aviation flight course. I go to the lower school with about 21 boys and I am in the sixth grade. We face the Jamestown Park with its historic church and markers. The church is ivy-covered and contains many interesting things.

A few weeks ago the whole school went to Langley air field, the second largest airport in the United States. There were such planes as Keystone bombers, Boeing pursuit planes, amphibians, etc. One amphibian was just taking off for Bolling Field. An amphibian can land on water or land, you know.

After we left Langley Field we went to Newport News shipyard to see the President Coolidge launched. There was a place reserved for the school. I stood about 20 or 30 feet away from it. Mrs. Coolidge was there to christen it. The bottle of water that she used was brought from the Black River in Vermont. The bottle extended by a silken cord from the main deck to where she stood. There were moving picture cameras everywhere. When the signal was given, she hurled the bottle against the front of the boat, which then slid swiftly down the runways.

I am interested in stamps and coins, and would like to correspond with anyone my age (10).

Patty Lou P.

[You must have had an unusually interesting experience, Patty Lou.—Ed.]

Oakland, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

Last summer we took a trip to California and many interesting things happened to us. We were delayed in the Wyoming desert by a washout and coming home we were in a sandstorm. We met people from Germany, Sweden, France, Turkey, Switzerland, and Japan and they all told us stories and showed us pictures of these countries.

I am 11 years old and I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was five. I like the Monitor and the Children's Page very much, also the Diary of Snubs.

I would like to receive letters from anyone, but especially from Germany, Japan, and Austria. Anita G.

[Anita is already quite a tried and experienced traveler!—Ed.]

Newton Highlands, Mass.

Dear Mail Bag Friends:

I am a little girl 9 years old and last summer I wrote a little poem which I am sending you. Here it is:

My Pansy Friend

Little happy pansies looking at the sun
How I love to greet you and have a little fun!
Tell me, will you talk with me, or do you want to play?
You may come to play with me and have your own sweet way,
Come now and have your drink and do not turn away.

Jane Hickox.

[Thank you for the pretty little verse, Jane.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Mary Ann P. (6), Greenwood, Miss.—Especially from England.
Peggy J. (8), Drexel Hill, Pa.
Barbara H. (9), Little Falls, N. J.
Ellen Jane J. (9), Garden Grove, Calif.—Especially from foreign countries.
Esther H. (9), Keokuk, Iowa.
Gertrude A. (10), North Attleboro, Mass.
Marjorie B. (10), Toronto, Canada.—Especially from England.
Jane B. (11), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from England, Germany, and Switzerland.

Boys

Melvin R. (8), Chicago, Ill.—[If you will send in your letter to John we shall be glad to forward it, Melvin.—Ed.]
George W. J., Glencoe, Ill.—Especially from foreign countries. Exchange stamps.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HARVARD NINE ENCOURAGING

Coach Mitchell Looks for Good Year, With Most Regulars Back

That the Harvard University baseball team this season will be somewhat stronger than the Crimson diamond representative of last year is the belief of Coach Fred F. Mitchell, who has had his squad of players working out in the Briggs Cage for several weeks, and recently took them outside.

"Last season the Crimson team was not very successful," began Coach Mitchell, "considering the material at hand, yet we played and won several good games. At the close of the season we defeated Dartmouth, a team that had won the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate League. Yet against other weaker teams we did not do so well.

"Last year's team was made up mostly of sophomores, which means that those men have had one full year of regular varsity experience and should play better this season. Last year's captain and second baseman, F. E. Nugent '30, is the only member of the first team not back. He was a valuable player and it will be difficult to replace him. However, I have a young sophomore, Robert D. Kiernan '33, who is a fine ball player and is sure to make good at second base.

Strong in Reserves

"We have exceptionally strong reserve material. Several of the boys have shown me talent and they will be given every opportunity to break into the lineup. Those who are not on the first team at present and who I know are better than the average, will be placed on the second team and given a chance to play regularly. If any one of those players show me that they have something one of the regulars hasn't, then that player will be put back on the first team. One man in particular last year stayed with the first team through the entire season, yet did not get into a single game. I believe I made a mistake there, for if that man had been put with the second team, I feel sure now that he would have broken into the regular lineup toward the end of the season.

"I am looking for a better brand of pitching this year. I have four veterans on whom I will depend mostly, Devens, Ticknor, MacHale and Page. When Ticknor isn't pitching he will fit into the outfield because of his hitting. His arm is not as strong as it might be, therefore I will work him carefully."

As Coach Mitchell has said, his sophomore regulars of last season should profit by a year's experience and help give the Crimson a better record on the diamond. W. Barry Wood Jr. '32, a star in football and hockey, is regular first baseman. His hitting has been an asset to the team and Coach Mitchell has him listed at fourth position in the batting order. Wood is a fine all-round player on the diamond and can take a position in the outfield should he be called upon.

Kiernan, as mentioned before, will endeavor to fill Captain Nugent's shoes at second base. The young sophomore has shown exceptional ability during indoor and early outdoor workouts. His hitting, however, is not on a par with the remainder of the squad.

Mays Is Leadoff Man

E. A. Mays Jr. '32, also a football star, is back ready to take care of shortstop. Mays is a reliable fielder, fast on the bases and makes a good leadoff man. Coach Mitchell has him slated to bat first in the lineup. At third base is another veteran, E. J. DesRoches '32. He is a fair fielder and a good hitter, his place in the batting order being No. 5, behind Wood.

For infield reserves Coach Mitchell has E. A. L. Jantzen '32, James R. Leonard '33, Paul A. Ketchum '31, Hamilton Thacher '33, H. W. Snider '32 and A. F. Dana '33. Ketchum and Thacher are third basemen, while Snider can play either third or the outfield. Jantzen plays best at second base, while Dana is a shortstop.

Capt. E. H. McGrath '31, a fine all-round player, will see duty in center field, at the start of the season at least. He is a capable infielder and it was believed at first that he would fill in at second base, but the showing of Kiernan caused the change. B. H. Ticknor 2d '31, also a football star in an All-American capacity, will start in left field. He will also be called upon to do some pitching, but when not in the box will play in the outfield to give the team the benefit of his hitting. Right field will be divided between B. H. Bassett '31 and A. J. Lupien '32, two veterans. Both are fair batters.

J. L. Rex '31 and J. P. McCaffrey '33 are two strong reserve outfielders. Both have shown Coach Mitchell exceptional ability in early workouts, but still lack the polish to oust one of the veterans. Rex was unable to play last season.

Four Good Pitchers

Charles Devens '32, Ticknor, W. H. MacHale '31 and W. K. Page '31, as mentioned once before, are the four veterans upon whom Coach Mitchell will depend for regular pitching assignments. MacHale and Devens are perhaps the best of the four, both being right-handers. Page is a left-hander. Other boxmen who will be retained are E. D. W. Sprague '32, Solomon Smith '31, Philip Boyer Jr. '33, P. E. Gorman '32, J. F. McJennett Jr. '33 and H. W. Taylor '33.

S. L. Batchelder '31, who was out of the lineup most of last season because of a mishap, will be back as first string catcher. His return to the squad has strengthened it considerably. Reginald Fincke Jr. '32 and J. E. Sheldon '32, two holdovers from last season, are reserve receivers.

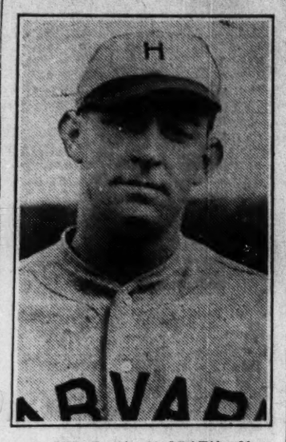
Coach Mitchell will take his squad, including every player of any value, on a southern trip, leaving Boston on Sunday, April 12. William & Mary, Virginia, United States Naval Academy, Georgetown, Maryland and Pennsylvania will be met in that order while the team is traveling. The annual series with Yale will open on June 16 at New Haven, with the second game at Soldiers Field the following day and a third, if necessary, at New Haven on June 20. The schedule follows:

April 4—Boston (postponed); 8—Northeastern; 11—Bowdoin; 13—At William & Mary; 14—At Virginia; 15—At United States Naval Academy; 16—At Georgetown; 17—At Maryland; 18—At Pennsylvania; 23—Bates; 25—Syracuse; 28—Colby; 30—New Hampshire.

May 2—At Dartmouth; 9—Pennsylvania; 12—William & Mary; 14—Villanova; 16—Brown; 20—At Princeton; 23—Holy Cross; 27—Alumni; 30—At Brown.

June 3—Rhode Island State; 6—At Holy Cross; 10—Hosei University; 13—At Tufts; 16—At Yale; 17—Yale; 20—At Yale (tentative).

Leads the Crimson



CAPT. E. H. McGRATH '31
Harvard Varsity Baseball Team

Lott Wins After a Five-Set Battle

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 6 (AP)—Fighting nip and tuck for five sets, George M. Lott Jr. of Philadelphia yesterday turned back Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans youth, to win the singles championship of the New Orleans Country Club invitation tennis tournament. The score was 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 1—6, 6—4.

Before 1500 spectators the youth who last year won the United States intercollegiate singles title, fought an unsuccessful uphill battle against his Davis Cup star opponent. Lott won the first two sets, but could not stop Sutter's rally until the final game.

In the deciding set, each player was on top in the games he served until in the tenth Lott broke through. It was either man's match until the last placement was put away.

Lott was superior in all departments in the first two sets, but the order was reversed in the third and fourth. In the deciding set both grimly fought for the game lead. Throughout the match they concentrated their drives on each other's backhands, where Lott was the weaker.

Sutter in the morning eliminated John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, another Davis Cup player, in the semifinal match, 6—0, 6—1. Van Ryn, decidedly off his game, was no equal for the steady accuracy of his opponent.

MORE OVERTIME IN CAN-AM PLAYOFFS

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	1	2	2	11	11
Springfield	1	2	2	11	15

(Three out of five games. Ties do not count).

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 6—Springfield Indians and Boston's Bruin Cubs played 110 minutes to a 1-to-1 tie in the fifth game of the Canadian-American Hockey League championship playoff series here Saturday night. A crowd of 6900 saw the contest, which was stopped at midnight after the teams had played one 10-minute overtime period and two "sudden score" periods of 20 minutes each.

Springfield scored its goal in the last minute of the first regulation period, at a time when Boston's defensemen, Foster and Pratt, were in the penalty box. The Boston team tied the score early in the third period when Earl Seibert, star defense man of the local club, was serving a two-minute penalty. Heximer registered Springfield's goal on passes from Heller and Carrigan, while Foster scored for Boston on passes from Taylor and Runge. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD	BOSTON
Heximer, Starr, Benson, lw	rw, Boyd, Taylor
Carrigan, Waite, G. Grant, c	c, Burke, Runge
Heller, Saunders, rw	lw, Klein, Harris, Mackey
Callighen, ld	rd, Pratt, Foster
Seibert, Wilson, rd	ld, Foster, Mackey
Moore, g	g, B. Grant

Score—Springfield 1, Boston 1. Goals—Heximer for Springfield; Foster for Boston. Assists—Carrigan and Heller for Springfield; Taylor and Runge for Boston. Officials—William J. Stewart and Frank A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods and 59 minutes of overtime.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

RESULTS SATURDAY

Chattanooga (S. A.) 8, Cincinnati (N.) 6.
Chicago (N.) 10, Hollywood (P. C. L.) 4.
Chicago (A.) 4, Little Rock (S. A.) 2.
Cleveland (A.) 6, Shreveport (T. L.) 0.
Detroit (A.) 7, Oakland (P. C. L.) 4.
Indianapolis (A. A.) 8, Boston (A.) 2.
Missions (P. C. L.) 6, Pittsburgh (N.) 5.
New York (N.) 15, Memphis (S. A.) 1.
Philadelphia (N.) 3, Philadelphia (A.) 2.
Washington (A.) 11, Birmingham (S. A.) 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Baltimore (I. L.) 6, Philadelphia (A.) 5.
Chicago (A.) 9, Little Rock (S. A.) 6.
Cincinnati (N.) 14, Eppings 0.
Detroit (A.) 8, Oakland (P. C. L.) 1.
Hollywood (P. C. L.) 13, Chicago (N.) 11.
Indianapolis (A. A.) 4, Boston (A.) 1.
Memphis (S. A.) 4, New York (N.) 3.
Newark (I. L.) 2, Philadelphia (N.) 1.
New Orleans (S. A.) 9, Cleveland (A.) 7.
New York (A.) 14, Nashville (S. A.) 5.
Oakland (P. C. L.) 11, Detroit (A.) 3.
Pittsburgh (N.) 5, Missions (P. C. L.) 2.
Pittsburgh (N.) 15, S. Francisco (P. C. L.) 7.
St. Louis (A.) 4, Kansas City (A. A.) 1.
St. Louis (N.) 1, King Edward 0.
Washington (A.) 7, Chattanooga (S. A.) 2.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Brown 9, Boston L. C. 7.
Crescent A. C. 8, Long Island 1.
Georgia 14, Virginia 0.
Johns Hopkins 18, Yale 2.
Mt. Washington 4, Princeton 1.
Stevens 8, Squadron C 2.
Syracuse 3, Alumni 2.
West Point 5, New York 1.

ALLISON AND HALL WIN

HONOLULU, T. H., April 6 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and J. Gilbert Hall, American tennis stars, made a clean sweep of the mid-Pacific invitation tennis tournament by capturing the doubles title Sunday. Allison and Hall defeated Osamu Akimoto and Tokao Kuwbara, Japan, 6—2, 0—6, 6—2, 8—4.

COLLEGE RUGBY RESULT

Princeton 6, Harvard 3.

HOLLYWOOD A. C. DEFENDS TITLE

Scores 28 Points in A. A. U. Swimming Meet—New York A. C. Second

A. A. U. SENIOR INDOOR SWIMMING TEAM STANDING

	Pts
Hollywood Athletic Club	28
New York Athletic Club	23
Lake Shore Athletic Club	22
University of So. California	16
Illinois Athletic Club	10
Los Angeles Athletic Club	6
University of Michigan	2
University of Minnesota	1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 6—Hollywood Athletic Club of Hollywood, Calif., successfully defended the team title in the men's senior indoor swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. In the four nights of competition concluded Saturday in the 75-foot pool of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, the Hollywood boys compiled 28 points. New York Athletic Club placed second with 23 points and Lake Shore third with 22.

Three world's records and one meet record were broken during the carnival and two individual championships were successfully defended. These were 10-foot springboard fancy diving, retained by M. J. (Riley) Galitzen '33, of University of Southern California, and the 150-yard backstroke, reclaimed by Walter Laufer of the Lake Snore. These and one other event were decided on th final night.

There were two double winners, A. H. Schwartz of the Illinois A. C. and Galitzen. The titles won by Schwartz were the 100-yard freestyle and the 220-yard freestyle. Others made better time in the trials than Schwartz made in the finals, but under the tutelage of Coach William Bachrach, Schwartz proved the better competitor. He won by little more than a touch in both races. Having won two titles, Schwartz was kept out of the 500-yard freestyle by Coach Bachrach. Galitzen won both high and low board diving titles by comfortable margins, defeating among others the champion of last year, E. H. Smith of the Los Angeles A. C., on the low board.

One of the outstanding features of the meet was the remarkable comeback of Laufer. He failed to qualify in the trials in defense of his 100-yard freestyle title earlier in the week. However, Laufer swam a close-to-record hundred in the 300-yard medley relay, enabling his team to break the world's mark, and Saturday night he won the 150-yard backstroke in 1m. 39.9s., which is only nine-tenths of a second slower than the meet record.

Laufer had a strenuous race in the 150-yard backstroke. L. W. Marsh '31 of Minnesota, took the lead at the second turn, Taylor Drysdale '34 of University of Michigan at the third turn, and Laufer came up from behind to lead at the fifth turn and then to finish. F. E. Walton of Hollywood advanced to take second from Marsh and Drysdale, and the latter fell back to fourth as Laufer dashed into the championship.

Another surprise was the defeat of C. L. Crabbe '33, of Southern California, in the 500-yard freestyle Saturday by A. R. Clapp of the Hollywood A. C. These two have had a dual meet for two weeks, as both appeared in the National Collegiates here last week, trading first and second in two races. Crabbe's familiar strategy is to stay with Clapp until the latter starts his sprint and then go out and beat him. This time, however, it failed to work, as they were on opposite sides of the pool and Crabbe could not see what Clapp was doing. Clapp started his sprint earlier than usual and was away out ahead before Crabbe realized his danger. Then it was too late. Clapp's time was 5m. 41.1s., nearly a second slower than Crabbe's championship record.

Clapp lost the leadership only once in the race. He held it up to the eleventh turn, but here C. C. Leedy of Yale University, who had gradually worked him into second place, let out a burst of speed and set the pace by a yard. His bid lasted for only two lengths, however, and Clapp came to the front again. Here Maiola Kalili forged into second, with Crabbe third, and Crabbe, the champion, had his hands full hanging onto Maiola, while Clapp stretched out all by himself in the last tank length. Clapp's victory is the more noteworthy because of his slight build, looking like a high school freshman against a crew of college football seniors.

Clapp was the only one to deliver a first place for the Hollywood team, but Maiola and Manuella Kalili and others on the large squad gathered relay and individual points for second and third places.

According to F. W. Blankley, chairman of the National Swimming Committee, the class of the meet in general was the highest seen in several years. There were large entries in every event, and the difference between those who qualified and those who were eliminated in trials and finals was unusually small. The colleges took a larger part than ever before. The summary:

MEN'S SENIOR INDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS OF THE A. A. U. OF THE UNITED STATES

500-Yard Freestyle—Won by A. R. Clapp, Hollywood A. C.; Maiola Kalili, Hollywood A. C., second; C. L. Crabbe '33, U. of Southern California, third. Time—5m. 41.1s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Walter Laufer, Lake Shore A. C.; F. E. Walton, Hollywood A. C., second; L. W. Marsh '31, U. of Minnesota, third. Time—1m. 39.9s.

10-Foot Springboard Fancy Diving—Won by M. J. (Riley) Galitzen; E. H. Smith, Los Angeles A. C., second; W. N. Colbath, Lake Shore A. C., third.

MEN'S SENIOR INDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONS OF THE A. A. U. FOR 1931

100-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz, Illinois Athletic Club, 53.7s.

220-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz, Illinois Athletic Club, 2m. 16.1s.

500-Yard Freestyle—A. R. Clapp, Hollywood Athletic Club, 5m. 41.1s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Walter Laufer, Lake Shore Athletic Club, 39.9s.

220-Yard Breaststroke—Leonard Spence, New York Athletic Club, 2m. 44.6s. (new world's record).

300-Yard Individual Medley—C. L. Crabbe '33, Southern California, 3m. 38.5s. (new meet record).

300-Yard Medley Relay—Lake Shore A. C. (R. L. Hinch, Donald Horn and Walter Laufer), 3m. 5.6s. (new world's record).

400-Yard Freestyle Relay—New York A. C. (John Howland Jr., Ogden Dairymple, G. R. Fissler and Walter Spence), 3m. 34.9s. (new world's record).

Low Springboard Fancy Diving—M. J. (Riley) Galitzen '33, Southern California.

10-Foot Springboard Fancy Diving—M. J. (Riley) Galitzen '33, Southern California.

Churchill Betters Own Javelin Mark

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Berkeley, Calif., April 6

KENNETH M. CHURCHILL '31 of University of California, surpassed his own Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. javelin throw record Saturday with a toss of 217ft. 7in., during a meet with University of Washington. His record of 212ft. 5in. was made last year at Boston, Mass. California won the meet, 73 to 53.

COMMONWEALTH POLOISTS WIN

Defeat the Pessimists in U. S. Indoor Pony Polo Tourney, 9 to 7½

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 6—The first round of the Class A division of the United States indoor polo championships was completed on Saturday, when the team of the Commonwealth Polo Club of Boston, winners in the New England qualifying test, defeated the team of the Pessimists, recruited from Yale players, 9 to 7½, at squadron A Armory, though conceding them a handicap of three goals. The winners were composed of the last two Harvard University captains, Forrester A. Clark and Elbridge T. Gerry 2d, and the high goal star of Brooklyn, Gerard S. Smith. Smith was the leading scorer, with eight goals, with the balance scoring one or two goals apiece. The winners will encounter the Governor's Island team, in the semifinal round on Wednesday, with the Yale varsity team, already in the finals, encountering the winner on Saturday, April 11.

Another division was completed on Saturday, when the Illinois qualifiers, a trio of United States Army officers from Fort Sheridan captured the Class D championship from the Allenhurst team, New Jersey champions, in the final, at Squadron C, Armory, Brooklyn. The teams were even in handicaps, and the score was 11½ to 5, in favor of the officers. They scored far more freely than the New Jersey team, and altogether showed far better than their handicaps. Maj. A. B. Harris, playing No. 2, was especially effective, scoring four goals, and proving a tower of strength on defense also.

The open championships, held up, pending the completion of Class A, will get under way next Saturday, with games also set for April 15 and 18, when the tournament will be completed. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR POLO CHAMPIONSHIPS

AT SQUADRON A—CLASS A—First Round

COMMONWEALTH P. C.	THE PESSIMISTS
No. 1—Elbridge T. Gerry	Michael G. Phipps
2—Gerard S. Smith	Stewart B. Iglehart
Back—Forrester A. Clark	Raymond Guest

Score—Commonwealth 9, Pessimists 7½. Goals—Smith 8, Gerry 2, Clark, for Commonwealth; Phipps 2, Guest 2, Iglehart, pony, by handicap 3, for Pessimists. Fouls—Smith 3, Clark, against Commonwealth; Iglehart 3, against Pessimists. Referee—D. O. Nelson. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

AT SQUADRON C—CLASS D—Final Round

FORT SHERIDAN	ALLENHURST
No. 1—Lieut. G. S. Smith	R. Elston Combs
3—Maj. A. B. Harris	William Foales
Back—Capt. H. L. Branson	Clarence C. Combs Jr.

Score—Fort Sheridan 11½, Allenhurst 3. Goals—Smith 4, Harris 4, Branson 2, pony 2, for Fort Sheridan; R. Combs 2, C. Combs 2, Foales, pony, for Allenhurst. Fouls—Harris against Fort Sheridan; R. Combs, Foales, against Allenhurst. Referee—Gilbert Wilson. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

MISS ORCUTT BEATS VIRGINIA VAN WIE

PINEHURST, N. C., April 6 (AP)—Maureen Orcutt, long-driving Englewood (N. J.) girl, won the North and South women's golf tournament Saturday, defeating Virginia Van Wie of Chicago in their finals match 1 up.

Rounding the turn 1 down after a great nine-hole battle, Miss Orcutt won four holes in a row to go 3 up. She dropped the sixteenth after halving the fifteenth, and they went to the seventeenth tee with the New Jersey girl 2 up.

Both were on the seventeenth green in 3. Miss Van Wie sent her putt for a 4 to the lip of the cup. Although needing only a halve to win, Miss Orcutt tried to sink her putt and the ball hit Miss Van Wie's, knocking it in for a birdie 4. One up, Miss Orcutt matched her opponent's 4 on the final hole to win the match. The summary:

WOMEN'S NORTH AND SOUTH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., defeated Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, 1 up.

ARGENTINA IN CLEAN SWEEP

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 6 (AP)—Argentina made a clean sweep of its Davis Cup matches with Uruguay by winning the concluding singles matches yesterday by one-sided scores. The Argentines had made sure of reaching the zone final against Chile Saturday when they won their third-straight match. In the closing matches, played merely as exhibitions, Lucilo del Castillo of Argentina defeated Carlos Gaimza, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1, and his team mate, Ronaldo Boyd, trounced Ernesto Hernandes by the same score. The Argentines have not lost a match in two rounds of Davis Cup play. The Argentine team is due to leave here April 10 for Chile to play in the south American zone final. The winner will meet the winner of the north American zone competition. The Argentine doubles team of Adrian Zappa and Ronaldo Boyd defeated the Uruguayan pair of Edward Stanham and Juan Da Silva, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1. It was the third straight-set victory of the tie for the Argentines.

Plays a Brilliant Game at Center

Morrison, Chicago
THOMAS J. COOK, Chicago Black Hawks

NEW MARKS MADE IN MINNESOTA RELAYS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 6 (AP)—Six meet records, including two in the college class, were made Saturday night in the third annual University of Minnesota relays, an individual meet.

Cam Hackle '32, University of Minnesota, and Edward L. Gordon '32, University of Iowa, tied for first place in the high jump, clearing the bar at 6ft. 4in., to better by one inch the former mark held by Hackle.

The North Central Conference one-mile relay produced the other college record, when the University of South Dakota team covered the distance in 3m. 33.9s. The University of North Dakota, which held the old record of 3m. 37.5s., finished second Saturday night.

The other records were made in the Minnesota High School classes.

CALIFORNIA LOSES TO STANFORD NINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif., April 6—Outhit and outplayed in the field, the league-leading University of California baseball team lost the first of a series of three games to its traditional rivals, the Stanford University Indians, by a 3-to-2 score, here Saturday.

Stanford scored first in the second. The Bears tied the score in the last half of the same inning, but D. H. Johnson '33, pitcher for the Indians, allowed only four scattered hits thereafter. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Stanford	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	9	0
California	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	3

Batteries—Johnson and Miller; Horner and Smith. Umpires—Burnside and Earle.

WORLD'S 100-YD. DASH RECORD IS BETTERED

BLOEMFONTEIN, S. Af., April 6 (AP)—The world's record for the 100-yard dash was bettered Saturday when J. Jourbert of St. Ellenbosch University raced the distance in 9 2-5s in the South African championships.

The listed world's record of 9.5s. is credited to Eddie Tolan, former Michigan sprinter, but the official American mark is 9 2-5s., by Frank Wykoff.

PETRALI CLAIMS RECORD

IMPERIAL, Calif., April 6 (AP)—Joe Petrali, Chicago, claimed a new cycling record yesterday after winning a three-mile race in 2m. 15 2-5s. with a motorcycle powered by a 21 cubic inch engine. In winning the race at the Imperial County fair ground track, Petrali defeated Miny Waln, Springfield, Mass.

CHUCK KLEIN SIGNS CONTRACT

PHILADELPHIA, April 6 (AP)—Chuck Klein, the Phillies' hard-hitting outfielder, signed a three-year contract yesterday, after a brief conference with club officials. Klein had been a persistent holdout this spring and did not report while the Phillies were in training in Florida.

TO SHIP POLO PONIES EARLY

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 6 (By U. P.)—The Santa Paula polo team will ship 20 ponies to the United States April 28 for the season's competition around New York. The players will leave early in June.

FRANCE DEFEATS ENGLAND

PARIS, April 6 (AP)—France defeated England in an international Rugby match today, 14 points to 13. England led at half-time, 5 to 4. It was the twenty-first meeting.

BILBAO WINS AT SOCCER

MADRID, April 6 (AP)—The Athletics of Bilbao won the championship of the first division, Spanish soccer, today.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND TIE

HAMBURG, Ger., April 6 (AP)—Germany and England battled to a 1-all tie in an international ice hockey match Saturday.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULT

Yale 7, Norfolk 1.

S. & L. Motors Win A.B.C. Tournament

LEADERS IN THE AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS STANDING

FIVE-MAN EVENT

S. and L. Motors, Chicago	3013
Green River, Chicago	2964
Palace Recreations, Detroit	2962
Michigan Recreations, Detroit	2944
Barry "A" Electrics, Irvington	2942
J. William Thorsons, Chicago	2938
General Motors Radio, Dayton	2937
Parkway Recreations, Brooklyn	2936
Redwing Ice Creams, Dayton	2932
Hoffman Tires, Cleveland	2928

TWO-MAN EVENT

Charles Reilly-Edward Rafferty, Philadelphia	1316
Frederick Maerzke-Harry O'Brien, Watertown, Wis.	1290
Walter Kemper-Maurice Schonaker, Indianapolis	1287
D. S. Reisser-L. L. Fritcher, Detroit	1275
Raymond Schultz-Charles Long, Buffalo	1273
William Roche-Stephen Baloc, Toledo	1271
Frank Stone-William Litz, Port Huron, Mich.	1270
Harry Johnson-Walter Polacki, Chicago	1269
Sidney Sherman, Toledo	708
Carl Sexauer-Harold Schario, Canton	1265
E. C. Oates-A. A. Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.	1260
Harold Sanders-Thomas Zavakos	1260

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

Walter Clack, Erie	712
Charles Daw, Milwaukee	711
Sidney Sherman, Toledo	703
Robert Williamson, Chicago	703
L. C. Strouse, Chicago	694
Anthony Novak, Detroit	693
Herbert Fairbanks, Buffalo	690
Major Tyser, Rochester	690
S. K. Kenny, St. Louis	689
E. W. Wetterman, Cincinnati	686

ALL EVENTS

Michael Mauser, Youngstown	1966
Jesse Young, Minneapolis	1921
Paul J. Day, Louisville	1918
Jerome Williams, Syracuse	1915
Edwin W. Wetterman, Cincinnati	1899
H. C. Kaad, Chicago	1895
Herbert Fairbanks, Buffalo	1892
Louis O. Haake, Chicago	1888
Walter Munn, Newark	1883
Paul O'Keefe, Chicago	1882

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 6—S. and L. Motors are the 1931 American Bowling Congress champions. The Chicago five finished atop the five-man event of the national pin classic, which was concluded last night. The doubles and singles schedule will end today.

The 3013 total, registered by the Chicago five is the lowest to win the title in 10 years. The Chicago team has been rolling together three seasons, finishing second last year at Cleveland with a score of 3082. Games of 992, 1080 and 941 were registered by the new titleholders late Saturday night. Top prize of $1000 and five diamond medals go with the championship.

Green Rivers, another Chicago five, won second place scoring 2964, while the Palace Recreations, Detroit, finished third. A record entry of 2639 teams rolled in the team competition.

Saturday's all-star schedule provided two others leaders among the "Big ten." General Motors Radio shot 2937 for seventh place, while the Redwing Ice Creams scored 2932 for ninth. Both were Dayton fives.

Frederick Maerzke and Harry O'Brien of Watertown, Wis., rolled into second place in the doubles division late Sunday with a total of 1290. Harry Johnson and Walter Polacki, Chicago, scored 1269 for eighth, and Harold Sanders and Thomas Zavakos tied for tenth, totaling, 1260.

Paul O'Keefe, Chicago, created the only upset in the all-events division, when he moved into tenth place with an aggregate of 1882. O'Keefe shot totals of 594, 639 and 649. None of the singles leaders were threatened. Frank Stone and William Litz, Port Huron, Mich., created the only upset on Saturday's card.

The pair shot 1270 for fifth place, but were moved down yesterday when the Maerzke-O'Brien team scored 1290.

The doubles and singles card will be concluded late today.

TEN PRIZE WINNERS—TEAM EVENT

S. & L. Motors, Chicago, 3013, $1000 and diamond medals; Green River (Woodlawn), Chicago, 2964, $955; Palace Recreation, Detroit, 2962, $625; Michigan Recreation, Detroit, 2944, $375; Barry Auto "A," Irvington, 2942, $525; Thorsons, Chicago, 2938, $775; G. M. Radio, Dayton, 2937, $725; Parkway Recreation, Brooklyn, 2936, $475; Red Wings, Dayton, 2932, $525; Hoffman Tires, Cleveland, 2928, $375.

CAPABLANCA WINS 22 GAMES

HAVANA, April 6 (AP)—Jose R. Capablanca, former world's champion chess player, gave his second exhibition of simultaneous playing in a week here Saturday night, defeating 22 of 23 opponents on the boards. Three of the games resulted in draws with Cuba's leading chess players. Last week Capablanca won 23 games, lost one and one ended in a draw.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

California 73, Washington 53.
Georgia Tech 91, Furman 38.
North Carolina 99, N. C. State 27.
Virginia M. I. 83, Maryland 43.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Florida 14½, Georgia 3½.
North Carolina 10½, Georgetown 7½.
Tulane 13, Georgia Tech 5.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 2

L. FRESCO (CHICK) THOMPSON

Brooklyn Robins, National League

First played professional baseball with the Grand Island club of the Nebraska State League in 1923. Born in Centerville, Ala., June 6, 1903. A right-handed batter and thrower. Five feet 8in. in height, weighs about 155 pounds, and plays second base. Traded to Brooklyn, Oct. 14, 1930. His record:

	Games	Batting Average
1923—Grand Island, Nebraska State League	133	.300
1923—Omaha, Western League	26	.309
1924—Omaha, Western League	166	.304
1925—Pittsburgh, National League	14	.243
1925—Kansas City, American Association	113	.308
1926—Buffalo, International League	159	.330
1926—New York, National League	2	.625
1927—Philadelphia, National League	153	.303
1928—Philadelphia, National League	152	.287
1929—Philadelphia, National League	148	.294
1930—Philadelphia, National League	122	.282

CHICAGO TIES HOCKEY SERIES

Gottselig Scores Winning Goal in 2-1 Overtime Against Canadiens

STANLEY CUP SERIES

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Chicago	1	1	3	3
Canadiens	1	1	3	3

(Three out of five games.)

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Twenty-five minutes of overtime were required by the Chicago Black Hawks to defeat the Montreal Canadiens, 2 to 1 in the second game of the Stanley Cup finals here Sunday night. A capacity crowd, nearly 18,000, filled the Chicago Stadium and hung on to the end of the struggle.

Johnny Gottselig scored the winning goal after five minutes of the second overtime period. He dashed down the center of the ice and scored at close range unassisted. His performance duplicated that of "Stew" Adams in scoring the first goal after 11m. 40s. of the first period.

Canadiens got their goal in the third period when Nick Wasnie, skating head-on into the net, took a pass from Wildore Larochelle and scored. This score was earned on a neat three-man formation that suddenly began to work repeatedly, penetrating the defense, but Gardiner, Chicago goalie, stopped the shots.

The game was fast all the way through with both teams relying on skill and speed rather than bulk and ferocity. This makes the series one and one, and the next three will be played in Montreal. The summary:

CHICAGO	CANADIENS
Gottselig, Adams, Arbour, lw	rw, Wasnie, Gagnon, Larochelle
Romnes, Cook, Somers, c	c, Lepine, Morenz, Pusie
Couture, March, Ingram, rw	lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Rivers
Bostrom, Abel, ld	rd, S. Mantha, Lesieur
Graham, Wentworth, rd	ld, Burke
Gardiner, g	g, Hainsworth

Score—Chicago 2, Canadiens 1. Goals—Adams and Gottselig for Chicago; Wasnie for Canadiens. Assist—Larochelle for Canadiens. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Alex Romeril. Time—Three 20m. periods and 25m. overtime.

WINDSOR TO FACE BUFFALO IN FINAL

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFFS

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Windsor	4	0	1	20	11	12
Buffalo	3	1	1	13	8	10
Cleveland	3	1	2	17	17	10
Pittsburgh	0	0	6	6	20	0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 6 — A fighting team of Windsor Bulldogs came from behind in an overtime-period rally to gain a hard earned 2-to-1 victory from Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets in International Hockey League playoff competition here Saturday night. Pittsburgh was the first to score in the overtime, McIntyre sinking a fast shot from right wing. Arbour and Robinson did the scoring for Windsor.

The victory established Windsor in first place in the playoff. Tuesday the Windsor Club meets Buffalo in the final game of the series at Fort Erie. The championship will be at stake in this contest. Either club can gain the title through a victory Windsor can win by holding Buffalo to a tie. The summary:

WINDSOR	PITTSBURGH
Duguid, Huggins, Duncan, lw	rw, White, McIntyre
Haynes, Lever, Phillips, Hinsperger, c	c, Rodden, Oullette, Field
Robinson, Roche, Phillips, rw	lw, McCurry, Proudlock, Halliday
Bellemer, Brown, ld	rd, Berlet, Smith
Arbour, Brown, rd	ld, Reise
Smith, g	g, Cox

Score—Windsor 2, Pittsburgh 1. Goals—Arbour and Robinson for Windsor; McIntyre for Pittsburgh. Assists—Haynes 2, Brown for Windsor; Field and Ouelette for Pittsburgh. Referees—Guy, Smith and Dr. J. W. LaFlamme. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O., April 6—Cleveland Indians, 1929-30 International Hockey League champions, were definitely eliminated from the 1930-31 title series here Saturday night when they bowed to Buffalo Bisons, 6 to 4. It was an unexpected setback for last years' champions after having held Buffalo to a 1-to-1 tie in Fort Erie last Thursday night.

The Bisons scored four times in the first period and once early in the second before Cleveland was able to break through for its first goal. The summary:

BUFFALO	CLEVELAND
Gross, Lauder, Bogardis, lw	rw, Dunning, Doraty, McBride
Voss, Roth, Bogardis, c	c, Gray, Briden
Martin, Cahill, Godin, Gauthier, rw	lw, Clark, Brophy, Williams
Cain, Murray, ld	rd, Macfarlane, Frew
Lederman, Jackson, rd	ld, Young

General Classified

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LOS ANGELES downtown hotel, 250 rooms, established business 15 years; excellent physical condition; $80,000 cash handles, balance terms. Address Box S-27, Suite 1103, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

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PATENT ATTORNEY
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Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

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We carry Whittall Rugs

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Phone 2-3012

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705 Orange Street
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LIGHTING FIXTURES
LAMPS
HAND WROUGHT FURNITURE
Phone 3-2822 1205 WASHINGTON

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DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

BUTLER'S INC.
BOOKS and STATIONERY
415 Market St., Wilmington, Delaware

CARTLEDGE
FLOWER SHOP
10th and Orange Sts. Wilmington, Del.
Phone 6121

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Newport News—Deimont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand 30th St. and Washington Ave.; Warwick Soda Shop, Portsmouth—Davis News Stand High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co. Broad St. Station; Bus Terminal News Stand, 412 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand; M. Lewis 605 East Broad St.; Mrs. Cook's Cafeteria, 805 E. Grace St.
Roanoke—Markham Hotel News Stand
WEST VIRGINIA
Clarksburg — C. Garlow's News Stand Waldo Hotel, Pike News Stand Fourth St.; Stonewall Jackson Hotel News Stand
Fairmont—Union News Stand Fairmont Hotel; Harry P. Neptune Co. 131 Adams St.
Huntington—Hotel Prichard News Stand, 6th Ave at 9th St.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—McLure Hotel Lobby.

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(Continued)

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Plain, With Throw, or Fur Trimmed
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C. P. GARNER, *Manager*

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(Continued)

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Correct Dress for Women
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Are
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Call for them by name at your Grocery Store.
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WEST VIRGINIA

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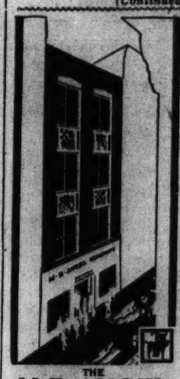
(Continued)



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FLATS TO LET
(Continued)

LONDON—First-floor unfurnished flat to let, 2 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, parquet flooring; £130 per annum. 12a Linden Gardens, W. 2. Phone Park 7227.

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MORRIS OXFORD, 6-cyl., 1930; coach-built saloon, sunshine roof; one owner; perfect condition; £190. GUNN, 86, Grand Drive, London, S. W. 20.

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LONDON—Furnished house, 5-6 bedrooms, 3 reception; garden; July 12th to end September; or would exchange for smaller house, country or seaside. 5 Hill Road, St. John's Wood. Tel. Maida Vale 8189.

SURREY.—From July, 3 months or longer; Charmingly furnished house, 3 minutes from Richmond Park; 4 bed, 3 sitting, central heating, all electric; maid left; 6 gns., 7 gns. with plate & linen. Box M-547, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Furnished house, 5-6 bedrooms, 3 reception; garden; July 12th to end September; or would exchange for smaller house, country or seaside. 5 Hill Road, St. John's Wood. Tel. Maida Vale 8189.

HOUSES WANTED

LONDON—Wanted immediately to rent, small house, 6 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms; small garden. Thames Embankment, near Westminster. Box M-229, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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IF you have any difficulty with income tax or require your books written up or audited, write ANTILL & SON, 35 Beauchamp Place, London, S. W. 3. Sloane 3556. (Also at 117 Bedford Road, Clapham, S. W. 4.)

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LONDON—Well furnished 2-roomed office in Regent St.; 2½ or 3 years' lease. Apply particulars MISS DES VOEUX, 3 Warrington Crescent, W. 9.

LONDON—PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, Victoria Square, Westminster—Saturdays free. Box M-284, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Lady offers accommodation in nice home for those needing rest & quiet; peaceful surroundings, nice garden; Box K-2330, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, W. 1, 24 Nottingham Place, near Baker Street stations and Regents Park—Central and convenient for all parts; moderate terms Welbeck 3462.

7, BELSIZE SQUARE, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON—Paying guests received in well-furnished, comfortable home; good garden, sunny outlook; near Tube station. MRS. COOK. Phone Primrose 1351.

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LONDON, Knightsbridge—Wanted, parlour maid for one lady; comfortable place. Box M-550, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

ADVERTISER having held for many years responsible position firm of engineers, has wide experience including accountancy & secretarial work; reorganization leaves him free to consider offers of employment similar or other directions. Box M-334, 3 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

DAILY housemaid seeks post, with Christian Scientists preferred; London W. or S. W. district; good references. Box 565, 3 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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GENTLEMAN (44) giving up business between Easter & Whitsun, seeks other employment; unmarried; energetic, adaptable, good organiser; London or near preferred. H. B., 1 Victoria Road, Leigh-on-Sea.

LADY SECRETARY (own portable typewriter) with 6 years business experience, desires private secretarial work with practitioners; hours and fees by arrangement. Box K-2360, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY wishes work as companion, where experienced care is required. Box M-303, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY, returning U. S. A. July, offers services companion or governess exchange passage. Box K-2803, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY seeks position as lady's companion or housekeeper; good cook. Box M-533, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MAN seeks occupation in London, clerical work preferred; long experience in office routine and accountancy. Box M-564, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

American Elm

AMERICA has many stately trees, but there is none more impressive than the tall white elm. Vaselike in form with a fan-shaped top, it strikes one with its individuality whether dominating a meadow or standing dignified guard beside a colonial house.

This tree has been planted for ornament and shade across the United States from the Atlantic coast to the Rockies; but in New England it seems to be at its best. Along the streets of country villages, and even bordering avenues in Boston, the elms on one side of the way reach across to clasp hands with those growing on the other side. These green avenues in summer are indeed attractive, but when the trees lose their leaves in the fall and stand stark against the sky, showing the acute angles of the lower limbs and the fine lace tracery of the branch tips, they are scarcely less beautiful.

The flowering time of the American elm may pass without being noticed, as there is merely a dull purple haze about the tree top; but the green clusters of flat, oval seeds are more noticeable in May, when they are dispersed by the wind.

It is well known that this elm is the favorite nesting place for the Baltimore orioles, and frequently for vireos as well.

The wood is coarse and cross-grained, which makes it difficult to work, but it is durable when in contact with the soil. It is used in making barrels, for wheel hubs and sometimes for flooring.

What They Say

Commercial Candor

"I am Scotch-Irish or Irish-Scotch, depending upon what company I am in."—*Sir Thomas Lipton.*

America

"America is a housewife's paradise."—*Mrs. Albert Einstein.*

Television

"Radio is awaiting television to give to the theatrical part of opera the wings now enjoyed by sound."—*Rosa Ponselle, opera star.*

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 20

Winner:

E. R. GOPHILE, Boston

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Circumstance	4	Hap	3
2.	Swing	3	Wag	3
3.	Suit	3	Fit	3
4.	Upright	4	Up	2
5.	Study	3	See-C	1
6.	Nudge	4	Cue-Q	1
7.	Period	3	Era	3
8.	Emblem	4	Sign	4
9.	Splendor	4	Pomp	4
10.	Cram	3	Ram	3
11.	Enumerate	4	Tell	4
12.	Fabricate	4	Do	2
13.	Circumspect	4	Shy	3
14.	Cogency	5	Arm	3
15.	Zone	4	Area	4
16.	Evermore	3	Aye-A	1
17.	Frigid	3	Icy	3
18.	Valid	4	So	2
		67		49

"Dick Shunary" salutes another "50-beater." The following explanations may clear up some points: On hole 4 consult Webster's New International Dictionary. Up as adjective; hole 5, compare (ibid.) Study v.i. 2 and See v. i. 8 (note)); hole 6 note sense conveyed by (ibid.) Nudge v.t.; hole 12, compare (ibid.) Fabricate v.t. 2 and Do v.t. 3; hole 14, see (ibid.) second Arm n. 3 ("Dick" got a surprise noting "vim" was colloquial); hole 18, see (ibid.) So adv. 1 (last sentence—allowing its use as predicate adjective after verb "be," as, "it is so").

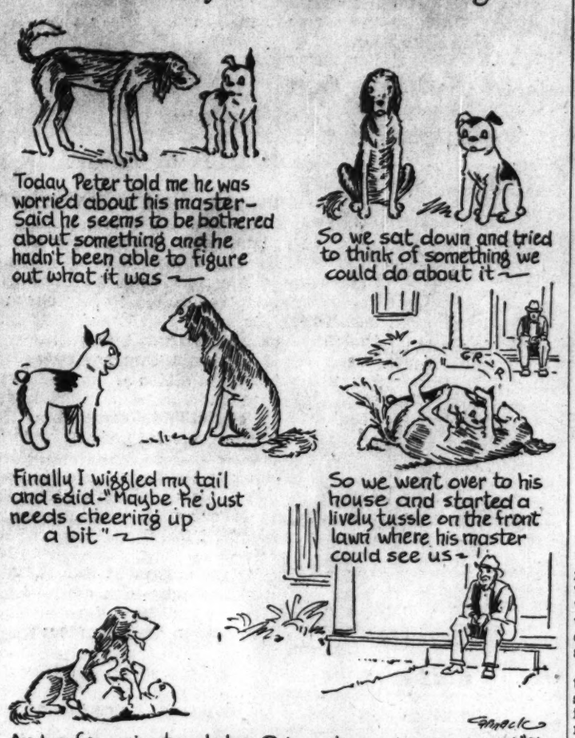
Two scores of 42, one from Memphis, Tenn., the other from West Newton, Mass., were the lowest received, but after much hair-splitting, "Dick" could not accept "say," "add" or "log" on hole 11. Honorable mention goes to 11-year-old Eugene S—— of Denver with a score of 46! In this connection, Miss Barbara M—— of Seattle writes (accompanying her score of 84): "As for these youngsters who send in such low scores, a mere college student would ask enviously, 'How do they get that way?'"

Come on, all you young folks. Show them!

A Quotation for Today

THERE is no subtler habit of evil in the world than that of self-pity.—BRIGHT.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog


Today Peter told me he was worried about his master—Said he seems to be bothered about something and he hadn't been able to figure out what it was—
So we sat down and tried to think of something we could do about it—
Finally I wiggled my tail and said—"Maybe he just needs cheering up a bit"—
So we went over to his house and started a lively tussle on the front lawn where his master could see us—
And a few minutes later Peter glanced up and said—"Oh, Boy! It's working—He's smiling to beat the band!"—After which we went at it livelier than ever!

Odds and Ends

Soviet Air Routes

According to Soviet statistics, Russian air routes will total 15,000 miles this year, and in 1933 this will be increased to 85,000 miles, with a fleet of 9000 airplanes.

Ancient Oysters

Since ancient times oysters have been highly esteemed as a food; they were cultivated by the Romans as early as 100 A. D.

"Youth Inn" for War Memorial

Instead of building a war memorial with the funds collected for that purpose by the citizens of Limburg, Ger., it has been decided to use the money to erect a "Jugendherberge" or youth shelter for the accommodation of young people on holiday hiking tours.

War Pensioners

According to the report of the United States Bureau of Pensions, the number of pensioners is 464,257, a decrease of 13,658 from the preceding year; of this number 48,991 are veterans of the Civil War and 186,365 veterans of the Spanish War.

Steam-Heated Lake

At a mountain resort in Switzerland a heating plant has been installed on the shore of a small lake, water from the lake being heated in the huge boilers and returned to the lake.

FOR SUDDEN SHOWERS—HERR KRUEGER, GERMAN ENGINEER, HAS INVENTED AN AUTOMATIC UMBRELLA VENDOR. ALL ONE HAS TO DO IS DROP A COIN IN THE SLOT AND OUT COMES THE UMBRELLA.

In Lighter Vein

Punch

Candid Child (watching make-up): "When shall I be old enough to have a dirty face, Mummie?"

His Mark

Husband (returning from Germany): "Well, dearie, I have made my mark."

Wife: "Oh, so they paid you in German money while you were there?"

Perhaps So!

Teacher: "What is the difference between barbarism and civilization?"

Pupil: "In barbarism the husband is boss, and in civilization it's the wife."

Not So Comfortably, Though

"How large is your ice skating rink?"

"It seats 2000."—*College Humor.*

Farm Relief

Artist: "I hope you don't mind my coming into your wheat field to make harvest sketches."

Farmer: "No, siree; jest keep right a-comin'. You're keepin' the birds offen those wheat shocks better'n any scarecrow I ever see."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Sunshine in the Rain

London

NOT a shilling's worth of bananas had the elderly woman sold all day, and she looked as downcast as the wet, gray day. She was preparing to push her barrow homeward when a rather grumpy-looking man came up.

"How much for the lot?" he asked.

But when she had counted them up, and told him the price, the man stared at her, and then walked away. A little later, however, he came back with a young man. "I'll buy the lot," he exclaimed. "Let this young man take them to this address."

So the young man trundled off with the barrow, and following it, the woman saw that the address where it stopped was that of a boys' school. The youngsters were outside playing.

Having watched the fruit disappear, the strange man looked at the elderly woman and walked away chuckling in the rain.

A Word a Day

Bowed

(Luke 13: 11)

This seems a timely occasion to go more fully into the pronunciation of "bowed" as it appears in this verse: "And, behold, there was a woman which had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years, and was bowed together, and could in no wise lift up herself."

Some months ago the word was touched upon in this feature, it being stated that it should be pronounced in this instance to rhyme with "loud," not with "load." This brought forth an avalanche of letters, many of them pointing out that notwithstanding Webster defines the verb "bow" (pronounced bou) as "to bend or incline, as the head or body," he gives "bow" (pronounced bo) as meaning "to cause to become curved or bow-shaped." (Compare Bow v. t. 3 and v. t. 6 in Webster's New International Dictionary.)

The replies have invariably mentioned the fact that "bowed" in the above passage translates the Greek συγκύπτω (sugkupto), "to stoop altogether," compounded of σύν (sun), "together," and κύπτω (kupto), "to bend forward." There is not the slightest indication of τόξον (toxon), "bow—the weapon used in archery." To make it clearer it has been added that to "bow" (bou) is to bend over forward; to "bow" (bo) is to bulge, or bend backward. (The bow used in archery is not bent forward, but backward.) A wall, for instance, may be "bowed" (bode), meaning that it appears to bulge; but a figure is "bowed" (boud) when it is bent over forward.

The Christian Science Monitor, of course, does not pose as an authority on pronunciation, so to settle any remaining doubts, the Feature Editor submitted the above verse to the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, asking for the correct pronunciation of the word in question. The following is an extract from the reply just received:

"There is no doubt that 'bowed' in the passage you quote is correctly pronounced to rhyme with 'loud' in modern standard English. In this passage 'bowed' is the past participle of 'bow,' verb transitive, meaning 'to bend, cause to incline,' and has no immediate connection with 'bow' (bo), the weapon, or any bow-shaped contrivance or implement, which is what causes the natural confusion."

And thus another tempest in a teapot is settled.

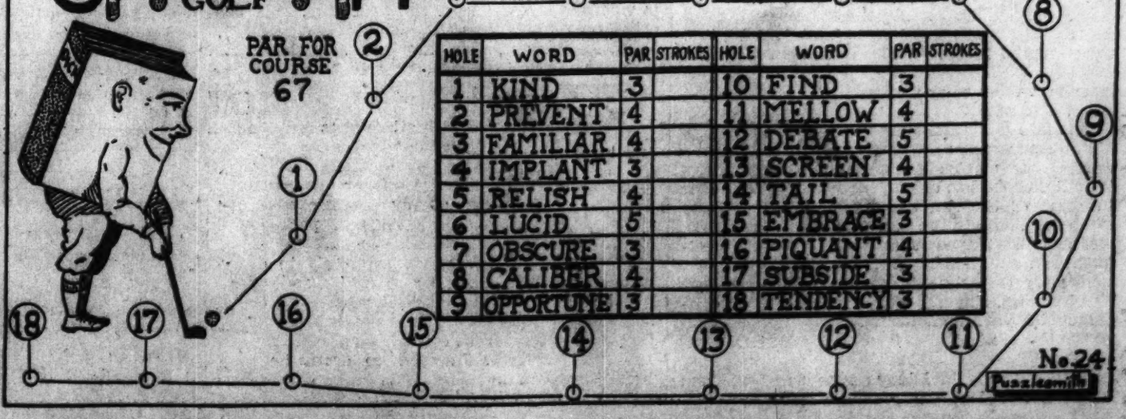
Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

Humorist: A pigeon has returned to a Dorset farm after an absence of four years. Anyway, he has had plenty of time to think of a good excuse.

Pathfinder: Chambers of commerce seeking publicity for their cities should take a lesson from Bostonians—they used their bean!

SYNONYM GOLF



HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES	HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES
1	KIND	3		10	FIND	3	
2	PREVENT	4		11	MELLOW	4	
3	FAMILIAR	4		12	DEBATE	5	
4	IMPLANT	3		13	SCREEN	4	
5	RELISH	4		14	TAIL	5	
6	LUCID	5		15	EMBRACE	3	
7	OBSCURE	3		16	PIQUANT	4	
8	CALIBER	4		17	SUBSIDE	3	
9	OPPORTUNE	3		18	TENDENCY	3	

RULES: Write on the line to each hole the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole. Tabulate your strokes on the chart.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, CLEAR is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but PURE is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Indicting the Indictment

IF A Chicago gangster is hapless enough to be taken for murder he will be indicted in course of time by the grand jurors. The quaint and outworn phrases of the indictment are not confined to Cook County but may be found in somewhat similar form in other jurisdictions. The document runs to several typewritten pages. It is replete with repetitions and legal tags like "unlawfully, feloniously, and wilfully." Its archaic awkwardness is representative of the whole legal system of which it is a part.

To take an illustration, here is a single section from an actual indictment; an indictment under which the grand jurors make oath that,

> . . . One Michael Sheehan late of the County of Cork, on the thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three in said County of Cook, in the State of Illinois aforesaid, in and upon the body of one William Frederich in the peace of the People of the said State of Illinois then and there being, unlawfully, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said Michael Sheehan a certain pistol, commonly called revolver, then and there charged with gunpowder and divers leaden bullets, which said pistol he the said Michael Sheehan in his hand then and there had and held and there unlawfully, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did discharge and shoot off, to, against, towards and upon the said William Frederich. . . .

Such is the antiquated verbiage of American law! Lawyers dare not leave out a word lest it mean a mistrial, perhaps the freeing of a guilty man. The phrase "charged with gunpowder and divers leaden bullets" harks back certainly to Tudor times, but it seems only too typical in point of age of much of the rest of the nation's legal machinery.

The Council of the American Law Institute, backed by such men as Elihu Root, Charles E. Hughes, George W. Wickersham and John W. Davis, has just held its annual meeting in New York. One of the tasks of the institute is to prepare a new Code of Criminal Procedure, intended to modernize and simplify legal practice in the criminal courts. Within the year this code, four or five years in the making, has been completed. Five states have already incorporated portions of the code in their own judicial machinery, and movements to that end are under way in eight or nine more.

What does the new code do? One illustration is enough. The single matter of indictment becomes a simple statement of fact, that can be put in not many more than twenty words:

> The grand jurors of the County of Cook accuse Michael Sheehan of murder and charge that on July 30, 1923, he shot William Frederich.

Details of the crime can be added to the indictment, if desired, or put in a separate bill of particulars which may be amended during the trial. The whole thing becomes simple, flexible, modern.

There is no question that a movement of reform is gathering headway in American legal practice backed by the constant pressure of public opinion. The way is open in many states to bring criminal procedure up to date; to translate it from the words and processes of the days of ruffs and matchlocks to the modern exigencies of the automobile era.

Military Rule in "Outer America"

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S cruise in the Caribbean has provoked a good deal of discussion on the administration of United States dependencies. In the large the problem of administration also involves certain posts, ranging from high commissioner to customs officer, which have been undertaken by the United States in its Caribbean activities. The question is now asked: Has the time arrived to unify all these separate controls, hitherto vested in different departments, in one bureau directly responsible to the President?

The arguments in favor of such a course are obvious. One bureau would be able to devote its undivided attention to the affairs of these far-off places and the danger would therefore be lessened that their needs might be overlooked because of the press of other business. Exchange of experience is essential if administration is to improve in the handling of alien problems. This cannot be achieved under a system which relegates the dependencies to the care of different departments. A personnel might be trained, a sort of colonial service, so that there would not be such a reliance as at present on military and naval officers.

It is this last benefit that needs to be stressed. A statesman once said that the British accumulated their empire in a fit of forgetfulness. Whether that be so or not, there was little design in some of the American acquisitions. At the same time, both in the Caribbean and the Pacific, strategy has played a leading part, and consequently a situation has arisen whereby the War and Navy Departments are the chief controls. For instance, since the Panama Canal was constructed by army engineers, the administration of the Canal Zone was left with the War Department.

When the Virgin Islands were acquired from Denmark, the Navy Department took charge, apparently because the United States obtained through the purchase one of the finest harbors in the West Indies, namely, St. Thomas. Similarly in the Pacific, with the exception of the Philippines, American Samoa, Guam, and the Wake and Midway Islands are the particular concern of the Navy Department and are administered by naval officers.

In his memoirs, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson wrote: "I have known but three soldiers who were first-class administrators. I have known also a great number of thundering bad ones." American history, in the government of dependencies, though it is not a long history, has known many able military administrators. It would be invidious to mention names, but the splendid work of General Wood in Cuba stands out, and his example has had many emulators elsewhere in the Caribbean. But it has been merely America's good fortune that successful military men happened also to be successful administrators. To insure good government of the dependencies, unified control under a carefully trained civilian personnel is needed.

Military emphasis in administrative control is gradually weakening. A further inroad in it has been made in respect of the Virgin Islands. With the recent change in the governorship, which is now held by a civilian, the Department of Interior has succeeded to the control formerly exercised by the Navy Department. This experiment could well be the harbinger of other changes which the President's trip may hasten.

The Benefits of Reforestation

WITH five-eighths of the 820,000,000 acres which the United States originally had in forest land exhausted by lumbering operations and forest fires, the renaissance of interest in forestry in America is not difficult to understand. Following the example of European countries which for many years have been restoring their denuded forest lands by scientific reforestation and a discriminating harvesting of timber, many American states are now launched on gigantic reforestation projects, from which much good may be expected in overcoming the bad results of previous wasteful policies.

New York State, where a constitutional amendment is pending in the Legislature for state authority to spend many millions on tree planting on lands useless for agricultural purposes, serves as a fair example. Prof. R. G. Unger, of the Department of Forestry at St. Lawrence University, is authority for the statement that in 1850 New York State produced one-fifth of the timber of the United States and led all other states in amount cut. Today the State cuts less than 1 per cent of the timber used in the United States.

The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University has recently advanced the sensible suggestion that scientific forestry be developed to promote employment as well as to supply lumber needs. The college estimates that, if the 4,000,000 idle acres and some 5,500,000 acres of other available land, not including parks, in the State were producing forests under adequate management, the number of persons directly or indirectly receiving employment would exceed 225,000.

But the appeal of tree planting is not on the economic and industrial side alone. It appeals strongly to individual and group sentiment among those who love natural beauty. In Saratoga County, New York, Thomas C. Luther claims the distinction of planting more trees than any other person in private life. For several years past Mr. Luther has set out 1,000,000 trees each year.

The New York State Conservation Department recently received an order for 25,000 three-year-old white pine transplants. Accompanying the order was a note reading:

> This party wishes you to let him know at once if this order will be filled, so he can go to fitting the ground. He is a man over ninety, and anxious to see the trees started.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are sponsoring efforts of the American Tree Association to plant trees as monuments to George Washington. In connection with the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Father of His Country it is planned to plant during the next year 10,000,000 trees as tributes to him. Every individual is urged to participate in this nation-wide celebration, and certificates will be issued to participants. Joyce Kilmer sang:

> I think that I shall never see
> A poem lovely as a tree.

Many are coming to feel that they will never see a monument as appropriate as a tree.

The French Political "Scandals"

THE "scandals" of which so much has been heard in France recently, and which have now culminated in the Senate trial of four men concerned in the "Oustric affair," have been due to the inability of Parliament to lay down definite rules to guide the relations of politicians and financiers, a question which has wider than national interest and application. Briefly, the failure of certain financial institutions and financial operations disclosed that members of the French Chamber and Senate, some of them prominent in parliamentary life, had been connected in a professional capacity with those institutions and operations.

Their alleged offenses do not, apparently, come under the common law. The chief point at issue is whether lawyers who, professionally, may be called upon to represent financial interests should sit in Parliament, or at any rate should accept ministerial posts.

When a lawyer enters Parliament should he, or should he not, renounce his profession? Should he cease his relations with all persons and societies which he may have to defend, and to which he may be expected to give counsel? A large proportion of parliamentarians in all countries are lawyers. They may at any time become ministers. Are the two occupations of parliamentarian and lawyer incompatible?

What applies to lawyers may apply to other professional men. Should a financier, for example, be also a parliamentarian? May not occasions arise when such a one's personal and professional interests will be judged contrary to national interests? In such an event he may honestly put national interests first; but if scandal arises, and suspicions are entertained, he is singularly open to accusations which, though perhaps entirely unfounded, tend to throw odium not only on himself but on Parliament as a whole. Yet to bar a number of professional men of great ability from the exercise of parliamentary functions would be unjust to the individual and would often deprive the country of the services of men who are best fitted to serve it.

Therefore, it cannot lightly be laid down that lawyers and directors of financial affairs should be regarded as ineligible; and it would be unfair to forbid them to practice the profession for which they are trained and in which they have shown special ability. It is rather the abuse of their position as parliamentarians that is to be deprecated. But who is to determine where abuse begins? Raymond Poincaré, whose honesty has never been doubted, is a lawyer, and he has scrupulously separated his professional career from his public career. He has shown that it is entirely possible for the two functions to be properly fulfilled by the same man.

It is the difficulty of drawing a line that makes the problem almost insoluble. Surely the decision should be left to the good sense and good taste of parliamentarians themselves.

Stabilizing the Economics of Art

AN AMERICAN collector is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of Lord Durham's "Red Boy" for £80,000. The fee which Sir Thomas Lawrence received for painting this portrait of one Master Lambton was 100 guineas. Recently the efforts of his descendants to rehabilitate him have reminded the public that Rembrandt, whose pictures have subsequently realized many hundreds of thousands of pounds, was an undischarged bankrupt. These two facts, taken together, emphasize the consideration that all is not well with the economics of art. The difficulty is not that good paintings do not fetch good prices; it is rather that the good prices often do not come in time to be of any use to the artist.

The truth is that the artist on canvas, now that the days of the private patron are over, has not found financial support among the general public to anything like the extent that the author or the musician has. This is partly because individual members of the public cannot go out and purchase pictures in the same way as they purchase books. But the public can, and should, purchase pictures collectively.

The municipal art gallery should be the patron of the modern painter. The interest of the general public in matters of art is now great enough to justify the expenditure of a certain part of municipal income on the works of contemporary artists, to a greater extent than has hitherto been done. The figures showing the attendance at the exhibitions of foreign art held in London in recent years reveal conclusively how great this public interest is, and how rapidly it is growing. The Flemish exhibition had 150,000 visitors, the Dutch exhibition had 235,000, the Italian had more than 500,000, while the Persian exhibition, though dealing with art conceptions alien to those of the Western world, has had more visitors than came to see the Dutch.

These figures would suggest that the general appreciation of art is lively enough to justify the municipal galleries in stepping into the office that became vacant when the age of private patronage ended, and in thus providing contemporary artists with some prospect of being able to sell their pictures.

Democracy and British Education

GREAT strides have been taken in recent years in Great Britain toward the emancipation of the working classes. But a long way still remains to be traveled before this emancipation is complete. So, at any rate, certain statistics which have lately become available would seem to suggest. And it would be interesting to know just how different the figures would be in the United States.

While in politics and in business the children of working people in Britain achieve considerable success, this is definitely not the case on a large scale in the professions. Between 1851 and 1929, 60 per cent of the British Foreign Office and Diplomatic Service staff, for example, were recruited from the eleven most exclusive public schools; and of law students admitted into one of the four Inns of Court between 1886 and 1927 less than 2 per cent were the children of weekly wage earners. Much the same story could be told of the profession of banking.

The conclusion is evident that it is precisely those walks of life where superior education and culture are most valuable which democracy has least succeeded in opening up to the masses of the population. This is undoubtedly a circumstance that democracy should be keen to tackle.

It arises from the fact that political democracy in Britain has not yet been followed by full social or educational democracy. The son of a workingman many times still has to break down barriers of social prejudice and inadequate training. When the latter problem is systematically faced, the former will begin to disappear.

It is being increasingly realized that education should not be made to depend upon the size of the parents' bank balance. A truly democratic society cannot be securely founded on an educational system in which the "public" schools are almost exclusively private, and in which the national schools are attended only by the children of that part of the nation which cannot afford to send them anywhere else. A dual system of education leads to a dual system of society, in which classes oppose, instead of help, each other.

Britain stands to gain enormously from the movement which in recent years has done much to open her older universities to all sections of the community, and which will in time doubtless unify her whole educational policy.

Editorial Notes

"Under present conditions the wets have the liquor and the drys have the law," says Alfred E. Smith. And yet most of the dissatisfaction seems to come from the wets. Law and liquor never went hand in hand.

Reminding several powers of conventions they signed in Geneva but failed to ratify at home, the League of Nations has shown again that the new diplomacy frowns upon mere scraps of paper.

In the electric lighting industry the plant comes before the bulb, but in gardening the bulb comes before the plant.

Government *By* Newspapers

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

LONDON

ROLLO OGDEN, editor of the New York Times, once remarked that, while government *with* newspapers is endurable, government *by* newspapers would be unbearable.

Today British politics is experiencing a raging and rowdy attempt at government by newspapers, and Mr. Ogden's phrase completely fits. The newspapers which have in recent months sought to create their own political parties, elect their own members of Parliament, unseat old and determine new political leaders, are those ubiquitous organs controlled by Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook, and the issue raised by this new form of political journalism strikes at the fundamentals of modern democracy.

It is an issue which needs to be widely understood because it is one of the likely, if not inevitable, by-products of the concentration of the press in both Britain and America in the hands of fewer and fewer proprietors. It is an issue, moreover, which has invoked intense feeling in Britain and drawn public protest of nine of her best known editors.

This issue may perhaps best be stated in the words of these compeers of Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook, who issued a joint manifesto on the eve of the St. George's, Westminster, by-election—a by-election in which the "Press Peers," with a single sweep of their 27,000,000 circulation, sought to depose the leader of the Conservative Party, inaugurate Empire Free Trade without even consulting the Dominions, and "save" Britain from Gandhi. The editors' manifesto reads:

> At a time when the bulk of our electorate is still new to its political responsibilities, the power that the multiple-newspaper gives to irresponsible amateur politicians to mislead their readers by the weapons of distortion and suppression constitutes a menace to our treasured political institutions the gravity of which it would be impossible to overstate.
>
> We . . . desire to place on record our sense of the national danger from the abuse of the power of the press involved in the recent encroachments of newspaper proprietors upon the political field.

* * *

The rapid expansion of chain newspapers in the United States is alarming enough, but the situation is even more intensified in Great Britain. Thus, while there are some 2400 dailies for the 120,000,000 people in America, there are hardly 150 dailies in Great Britain to serve its 40,000,000 population. Lord Rothermere is able to boast, as he did in his chief organ, the Daily Mail, a few days ago: "The newspapers that I control, with their total sales of 26,000,000 copies a week, are read more extensively than those of any other group of press publications either in this country or the United States."

Lord Rothermere does not overstate his case, for, at the time of writing—it is 3:25 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, March 24—there are consolidated under his control the following morning, evening and Sunday journals throughout the British Isles:

London:	Daily Mail; Daily Mirror; Evening News; Sunday Pictorial; Weekly Dispatch.
Swansea:	Cambrian Daily Leader; South Wales Daily Post.
Derby:	Derby Telegraph.
Bristol:	Evening World.
Hull:	Daily Mail; Evening News.
Stoke-on-Trent:	Staffordshire Sentinel.
Newcastle:	Evening World.
Lincoln:	Lincolnshire Echo.
Gloucester:	Citizen.
Cheltenham:	Chronicle and Graphic; Gloucestershire Echo.
Glasgow:	Evening News.

Lord Beaverbrook controls a smaller group of newspapers, but politically they are as important as those owned by his fellow peer, if not more so. They are the Daily Express, the Sunday Express, and the London Evening Standard, and in all of these, incidentally, Lord Rothermere holds a modest 49 per cent interest. By this means the Rothermere-Beaverbrook combination has a huge aggregate net sale daily for its publications, and because of the compactness of the British Isles, where it is possible for a national newspaper to reach almost every home for appearance at the breakfast table on the day of publication, these two men are able to monopolize the news and editorial attention daily and weekly of a immense portion of an entire nation.

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Herein lies the peril of the vast press consolidation which exists as a fact in Great Britain, and as a potential danger in the United States. That peril rests in the ability of a few individuals to determine what news and what editorial opinion shall be presented to millions of readers every day in the week. Already, in Britain, it has given rise to increasing criticism of "press dictation," "government by newspapers," and "encroachment in politics." The specific offense which is charged against these newspapers is that they have sought to short-circuit the political machinery of democracy and dictate the leadership and policy of the Conservative Party from Fleet Street.

Stanley Baldwin, being the principal object of attack, has himself minced no words in the counter-attack, and on one of those rare occasions on which a party leader has taken a public part in a by-election campaign he asserted that newspapers cease to be newspapers as they "become engines of propaganda, relying for their effect upon direct falsehood, misrepresentation, half truths, the alteration of the speaker's meaning by publishing sentences apart from the context, suppression and editorial criticism of speeches which are not reported in the paper."

Unaccustomed as Mr. Baldwin may be to such undivided support, on this occasion he received the combined plaudits of the opposition press, and when his candidate, Mr. Duff-Cooper, won at St. George's, he received the congratulations of Liberal and Labor organs alike.

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It should not be supposed that the mere advocacy of a certain candidate or the support of a certain policy constitutes press dictatorship. That is not the offense. As Lord Rothermere suggests, if The Times, Morning Post and Daily Telegraph support Mr. Baldwin and his candidates, why should not the Daily Mail and the Daily Express do their best to depose them?

It is a fair question, and the answer is that an attempted press dictation of public opinion exists whenever the press wrenches events from their true perspective, bends and twists facts to serve a particular purpose, suppresses news unfavorable to its side, and plays upon the emotions of its readers with the subtle and combustible instrument of mere propaganda.

The peculiar peril of such political journalism is that it represents power without responsibility, for while the political leader may be unseated at almost any moment, the newspaper may skip merrily from one front-page stunt to another. (On the day after the St. George's by-election, the Daily Express passionately engrossed itself in promoting National Health Week.)

Today, as never before, the administration of public affairs demands a responsible press, and while the rise of vast newspaper combinations is not incompatible with this public trust, the danger is multiplied with its power.

Notes From Edinburgh

EDINBURGH, SCOT.

Scottish Orchestra to Continue

MUSIC lovers in Edinburgh have heard with relief that the Scottish Orchestra, and with it the Edinburgh concerts, are to continue. For more than forty years a private firm, backed by a few enthusiastic guarantors, have been responsible for the concerts. The orchestra, with headquarters in Glasgow, has reached a crisis in its fortunes. It has been found that, in spite of the wonders done by private enterprise and enthusiasm, the concerts must be put on a wider footing. Henceforth, in Edinburgh, as in Glasgow, the Scottish orchestra will be a public institution controlled by a public body. A guarantee fund of £4000 is asked, a more intimate coördination between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and if possible a linking up of the support of other Scottish towns.

* * *

Where Walkers Can Spend Night

Steps are being taken to provide sleeping accommodation for walkers in the country districts. An organization called the Scottish Youths Hostel Association has been formed, and hostels are to be provided at suitable distances from each other where walkers can put up for the night at the small cost of one shilling. Lord Salvesen, who presided at the initial meeting, said that the walker would get a cozy house with a good fire and he would be encouraged to do his own cooking. There would be separate accommodation for women, who would be welcomed to the hostels. Members under twenty-five years of age will pay a subscription of two shillings and sixpence per annum, but those over twenty-five will pay five shillings. The hostels will be open only to members. A life subscription will cost £5.

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Scottish Wool Men in America

There is now in America a mission of investigation for the purpose of increasing trade and improving the method of distribution of Scottish woolen goods. Border farmers are among the most progressive and enlightened of agriculturists and much sought after as judges of of stock. The woolen industry arising therefrom is noted throughout the world, and as a Borderer said not long since, this preëminence had been attained not only by reason of the grit of the Borderer, but also because of the cordial relations existing between master and man. G. M. Gillett, M. P., of the Department of Overseas Trade, speaking at a meeting in Edinburgh, said that the investigation would make a special appeal, even in these difficult times, to the American public, as showing that an industry wished to satisfy the requirements of a market.

* * *

Cameron House a Social Center

When the dispossessed tenants from the Pleasance were transplanted to Prestonfield—a new housing area—many felt lost in their new and airy surroundings. Recognizing that the transplanted people were isolated from their old interests, the Town Council gifted the old dower house of the estate to the Settlement Association, with a grant toward reconditioning it. So far as is known, Edinburgh Corporation stands alone in attempting to do something definite toward meeting the social needs of one of these new communities. The original University Settlement in the High School Yards, has, at an amazingly small expenditure, transformed Cameron House at Prestonfield into a beautiful social center for the new colony. Sir James Barrie dined there and was the first to write his name in the visitors' book. He was greatly impressed with the work which is going on, and as Chancellor of the University, gladly spent an interesting and happy visit. One of the first steps taken by the Settlement Association, even before they had a place to call their own, was to form a Garden Guild. Taking people who had no knowledge of the soil, this Guild started 600 gardeners on the right lines and with the happiest results.

* * *

Bird Sanctuary a Great Success

The 1930 report—just issued—on bird sanctuaries in royal parks in Scotland deals with Duddingston Loch Bird Sanctuary. Not every city can boast of such a beautiful sanctuary within its boundaries, for the loch has surroundings which remind one of a wild Highland scene. Evidences are accumulating, the report states, to show that the sanctuary is meeting the purpose for which it was established. The number of small nesting birds increases yearly. Many ducks frequent it during the moulting period when they are flightless and defenseless. Last season more than 300 ducks came from other parts for safety. One finds wild tufted duck and mallard following human friends over the grassy banks for food. The report classifies the list of birds as "residents," "regular visitors," and "casual visitors." Among the latter were a dunlin, a goldcrest, a great crested grebe and a lesser whitethroat.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

How Many Drivers Are a Potential Menace?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the editorial notes of the Monitor of March 9, you say in part:

> Of the applicants for automobile driving licenses in states where examinations are required, figures furnished by the American Automobile Association reveal that one out of four fails to pass on the first attempt. This furnishes a basis for the estimate that, of the 2,000,000 new drivers appearing annually on the highways of the thirty-six states where examinations are not mandatory, at least 500,000 are a potential menace.

I think the estimate is too low. At least 2,000,000 of them are a potential menace. Passing all the examinations that could be devised would not prevent a driver from speeding driving while drunk, trying to beat the other car or the train to the crossing, or doing any number of things which cause accidents. I believe the records will support the statement that the larger percentage of the accidents are caused by experienced drivers who could pass with ease any reasonable test.

No examination can take the place of common sense, or install that commodity in the mind of the reckless automobile driver.

FRANK NILES.

Langley, Wash.